The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of a Club.

*The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.*

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1876. NO. 209.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers or Periodicals—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment be made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. If possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FIRST EDITION.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

#### Spain.

CARLIST OFFICERS RESTORED TO FORMER RANK.

MADRID, May 8.—An order has been issued permitting officers who joined Don Carlos to resume service in the royal army, with the rank they held at the time. Twelve hundred officers have been thus restored.

EX-QUEEN TO RETURN—THE TOLERATION CLAUSE.

LONDON, May 8.—A special from Madrid says the ministerial papers, the *Epoca* and *Politica*, state that Ex-Queen Christine will return to Spain about the end of May, and will reside at Aranjuz, and that Ex-Queen Isabella will return during the summer and take up her residence at San Sebastian.

The Government has sent a frigate to Tangiers to support the claims of the Spanish Consul in regard to the seizure and pillaging of neutral territory by Arab tribes.

A special from Madrid states that the toleration clause of the new Constitution will doubtless pass, as Senor Canovas Del Castillo makes it a Cabinet question.

#### Egypt.

A FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT CONCLUDED.

CAIRO, May 8.—The financial arrangement with the French group of financiers, consisting of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and numerous credit establishments, was signed yesterday. It provides for the conversion of both floating and funded debt into seven per cent. stock. The nominal amount of debt will be $450,000,000. Redemption will be effected in sixty-three years. A decree has been signed, establishing a board of control, etc., in accordance with Cave's recommendation. One-half of the Khedive's founder shares in the Suez Canal are placed at the disposal of the British Government.

#### Great Britain.

THE IRISH TEAM.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The second competition at Dundalk for places on the Irish team for the American Centennial rifle contests, took place on Saturday and was conducted as before, by two sequals of four each. The score resulted in a tie; Rigby made a score of 211 out of a possible 225; of his 45 shots 34 were bull's eyes. The other scores were Miller 203, Goff 195, Traill 189, Patrick 168, Dyas 177, Joynt 164.

MORE RIOTING IN BARBADOS.

KINGSTON, May 8.—There has been fresh rioting at Barbados and several more lives have been lost. A deputation has been sent to England to represent matters at the Colonial Office, and $5,000 have been raised to pay the expenses.

FAILURE OF GORDON'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 8.—A letter to the *Times* from Alexandria says the latest advices from Colonel Gordon, dated Fahli, February 25, state that he is returning, leaving his work unfinished. He hopes to reach Cairo in September. The failure of the expedition to establish a line of communication with Equatorial Africa and other purposes projected is attributed to lack of support at Cairo.

#### France.

A CIRCULAR FOR THE PREFECTS—LETTER FROM CLUSERET.

PARIS, May 8.—M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the prefects, informing them that the time has arrived to put an end to doubts which destroy party hopes. They must distinctly declare that they are called upon to cooperate in the work of the Constitution as representatives of the Republic. The circular also urges the prefects to act with deference and consideration towards the elective councils.

General Cluseret writes to the *Goulois*, denying the statement, which he regards as an insult, that he solicited pardon. He says he expected to be shot if captured, and would have shot ex-President Thiers or President MacMahon if he had captured them.

Turkish Insurrection.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE.

PARIS, May 8.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the Turkish Ministers of War and Marine have been replaced by members of the peace party.

NO MORE AID FOR HERZEGOVINIANS—A THREAT FROM AUSTRIA.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Risano says it is officially ordered that all aid to the Herzegovinian refugees remaining in Austrian territory be discontinued.

The *Times'* Berlin special says Austria has informed Turkey that it will close the port of Ulek if the Turkish force at Scutari is increased.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 8.—The steamships Adriatic, Pommeranian and St. Laurent, from New York, and the Indiana and Dorian, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

### THE TURF.

#### First Day of the Lexington, Ky., Races.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 8.—The spring races, which commenced at this place to-day, were largely attended. The weather was fine and the track fast. The first race, a dash of a mile and an eighth, was won by Nicholas' Vagrant easily; time 1:56½, beating a field of five. The second race, a half mile dash, was won by Lyle & Scully's filly by imported Harzington; time, 52¾. The third race, a dash of one mile, was one by Grinstead's Misdeal, beating McGrath's Aaron Pennington, Greenable and four other good ones. Time, 1:43¾.

#### The Spalding Court-Martial.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—In the Spalding court-martial to-day, General Logrange, Superintendent of the Mint, testified that Pinney was appointed to a position in Spalding's office at witness' warm recommendation in 1876. He was then engaged in a political canvass to defeat Sargent for the Senate, and thought Pinney would be useful to popularize the pay office with the mercantile community and assist in the fight against Sargent; had confidence in him in 1870; quarrelled with him because he worked against Page for Congress; since then have been unfriendly with him. The Judge Advocate read a statement denying the report that he or any member of the court had recent telegraphic orders from Washington to keep politics out of the trial.

#### A Little Expedition Against the Indians.

FT. LARAMIE, May 8.—Captain Egan, with company "K," of the Second Cavalry, and Company "F," Ninth Infantry, Lieutenant Rogers—one hundred good fighting men in all—left here this morning for the scene of the late Indian troubles on the Cheyenne river and in Red Canon. They are efficient officers, and will make it lively for the Indians if they have an opportunity. This little expedition will also afford more safety to people going to the Black Hills. Captain Egan expects to be gone about three weeks. Lieutenant Robertson, of the Ninth Infantry, also accompanies the command, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Pelteys.

#### Serious Accident to a Street Car.

NEW YORK, May 8.—To-night a West Hoboken horse car was driven on the steam elevator at Bergen Hill, but before the brake-car on the rear of the elevator had been placed in position, the engine started and the car full of passengers was thrown off the elevator and precipitated into the pit at the bottom. All the passengers were more or less injured, and five dangerously. The police report two men killed and seven other passengers wounded by the elevator accident at Bergen Hill, New Jersey, this evening.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

*Probabilities for To-Day*—Rising followed by falling barometer, cool northwest backing to warmer southwest winds and generally clear weather.

Base ball yesterday: Boston—Mutuals 5, Bostons 1. St. Louis—Whites 3, Browns 2. Indianapolis—Louisvilles 6, Capitol Citys 5.

Steamships arrived—at New York, the Egypt, from Liverpool; at Philadelphia, the Ohio, from Liverpool; at Boston, the Iberian, from Liverpool; at Montreal, the Polynesian, from Liverpool—the first of the season.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Ohio, will meet in Cleveland this morning, and continue the session during the week. There are now over six hundred lodges of the order in the State, and it is expected this meeting will be very large.

The amount of rain, or rain and melted snow, for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.52 inch, New England, 0.70; Middle Atlantic States, 0.25; South Atlantic States, 0.75; Eastern Gulf States, 0.28; Western Gulf States, 0.15; Lower lake region, 0.25; Upper lake region, 0.85; Ohio Valley, 0.86; Tennessee, 1.75; Upper Mississippi Valley, 1.06; Missouri Valley, 1.25; Minnesota, 0.39.

#### Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soup will soon be published.

## XLIV. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1876.

SENATE.

The impeachment trial was continued to-day, and Manager KNOTT resumed his argument. He concluded at half-past one, when Judge BLACK began the closing argument for the respondent, and at two o'clock the Senate took a recess.

At 11:55 Manager Knott was interrupted in his argument, that the Senate might convene for regular business, and Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution setting forth the injury resulting from Chinese immigration, and instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider the subject and report a bill placing adequate restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese to this country. Agreed to.

Judge BLACK concluded his argument about three o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the galleries were closed, and the Senate went into secret session. At five o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Chair announced that the Senate had agreed upon two orders, which were read, as follows:

*Ordered*, That until further notice the attendance before the Senate of the managers and respondent will not be required.

*Ordered*, That when the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, adjourn, it be till Monday next at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigation to conduct such investigations with open doors, while any testimony is being taken. Rejected—69 to 91.

Mr. HALE then moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report.

Mr. RANDALL asked if that motion was divisible.

Speaker COX ruled that it was not.

Mr. Hale's motion was then voted—86 to 121.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to make a thorough investigation into the management of the Custom House at the port of New York, and of changes and reforms necessary to most effectually enforce the laws for the collection of customs revenues. Adopted.

Mr. WELLS, of Mississippi, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue 500,000 rations to the sufferers from the late overflow in the State of Mississippi. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, of New York, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of treaty with Italy, which was then taken by the House proceeded to its consideration. Speeches against the bill were made by Messrs. THOMAS and TUCKER.

Mr. BANKS replied to the arguments of Messrs. Tucker and Thomas.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, closed the debate with a speech in favor of the bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill, and it was passed—yeas 116, nays 101.

Mr. RANDALL offered a bill providing for the coinage of twenty-five million additional silver dollars already authorized. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion with legal tenders; said silver shall be paid out in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury, or in exchange for trade dollars at par. The bill further provides that the trade dollar shall not be be a legal tender. Referred.

Mr. CONGER was appointed on the select Committee on Federal Offices in Louisiana, in place of Mr. Crapo, excused.

Mr. HOLMAN made an ineffectual effort to have an evening session for the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The House then adjourned, with the understanding that no business be transacted to-morrow, and that the House would merely meet and adjourn.

### THE BELFRY MURDER.

#### Confession of Piper—He Acknowledges Two Murders and an Attempted Murder—His Insane Thirst for Blood While Under the Influence of Stimulants.

BOSTON, May 8.—It is reported that Piper has confessed to the murder of Mabel Young, and also to the murder of the Landregan girl, of which he was suspected at the time, two years ago.

It is quite certain Piper was the assailant of Mary Tyrnan, who was mysteriously beaten July 1, 1874, and is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum. He says the murder of Mabel Young and Bridget Landregan were prompted by stimulants, under the influence of which he had an insane desire to shed blood. His confession has not been made public. His counsel, in the Supreme Court this morning, said he would not press the motion for a new trial, in view of the conversation he had had with Piper. Judges Colt and Lord thereupon overruled the motion. The announcement that Piper had confessed himself the murderer of the child and a young woman caused great excitement. This morning a petition for the commutation of Piper's sentence, in consequence of doubts of his guilt, was numerously signed.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

#### Riot Among Strikers in Chicago—Further Disturbances in the Ohio Mining Region.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A riot occurred this morning in the lumber district, in the southern part of this city, where a number of striking lumbermen and employees, who have been attempting to coerce the men who continue to work at $1 50 a day, instead of demanding $1 75, congregated at an early hour, and made such violent demonstrations that the police interfered, and a hand to hand encounter took place and caused a stampede among the workmen. The police arrested a considerable number of the rioters and restored quiet.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The riotous lumber workmen had a meeting to night, at which a conciliatory spirit prevailed. The suggestion that they form themselves into protective unions met with much favor, and another meeting was appointed for to-morrow night. One of the laborers who was shot to-day during an encounter with one of the foremen, died to-night. The workmen are chiefly Bohemians and Germans, and have been urged to this strike by notorious Communists of this city. Policemen and a special patrol of firemen are guarding the section of the town where the outbreak occurred.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—It is reported that about fifteen of the old striking miners went to work in Silver Creek mine this morning, at sixty cents per ton, under the protection of Ohio militia. All manner of threats are being made against them by the strikers who are still holding out, and it is quite probable that guerilla warfare will be resorted to on the first opportunity.

### TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the Superior District Court of New Orleans, died yesterday.

Captain James H. Ure, a well known steamboatman, died in New Orleans on Sunday, aged sixty-five.

Among the passengers by the steamer Egypt yesterday, was G. S. Orth, late United States Minister at Vienna.

Joseph Philip Ronayne, member of the British Parliament for the city of Cork, is dead. He was a Liberal and a Home Ruler.

A letter from Port au Prince says ex-President of Hayti Dominique, who was taken on board the French man-of-war Saul, died from his wounds on board that steamer.

Hiram Garretson, late President of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, died on Sunday evening of heart disease. He was to have represented that district as delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati next month.

Eight convicts escaped from the stone quarry near the Little Rock Penitentiary, last evening, by knocking the guard down. They were named Lumpkins, Ball, Roader, House, Folks, Tyler, Shelley and Woods, all desperados. A large force is out after them.

Mrs. George H. Mumford, of Rochester, N. Y., wife of the former Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, George H. Mumford, and mother of the former Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, George H. Mumford, Jr., died in Salt Lake City, of apoplexy, on Sunday morning. Her body is on its way East.

Lee and Dame, indicted for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and who have been in jail about a year, were brought before the District Court at Beaver, Utah, yesterday. The prosecuting attorney declined to act, and his principal, the United States Attorney for that Territory, has been removed and his successor has not yet arrived. It is probable that the trial will be postponed.

#### Michigan Promises a Full Fruit Crop.

DETROIT, May 8.—Reports received here by the Secretary of the State Pomological Society from the peach-growing section of Michigan state that everything promises a full fruit crop. Reports from many points of the State all agree that the rains of Saturday, Sunday and Monday were very beneficial to all the growing crops.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Western District Judgeship.

### Grant Not Committed to Any Candidate

### Judge Strong to Hold Court Here

Democrats Intriguing for Negley's Nomination.

### Witkowski & Co. Not Anxious for Trial.

### J. S Rutan to be Consul at Cardiff.

### EVERYBODY GOING TO PHILADELPHIA

### Programme of the Greenback Philosophers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1876.

The Western District Judgeship.

The President to-day intimated to a friend that he was not committed to any particular person for the succession to the Judgeship of the Western district of Pennsylvania. The pressure in the interests of the aspirants for that place has very generally subsided, except for Judge Ketchum, whose influence is very potent. Judge Scofield has withdrawn from the contest, and nothing more is heard of the claims of Carnahan and Kirkpatrick.

Judge Strong to Hold Court in Pittsburgh

Judge Strong will leave here to-morrow with the members of the Supreme Court for the Centennial opening on Wednesday. On Friday morning he will arrive at Pittsburgh and take charge of the District Court, and remain there until the appointment of a successor to Judge McCandless. Nothing has transpired to give reason to admit that Judge Logan will not be that person.

Highly Probable.

A private dispatch, received here to-night, states that the Democrats are intriguing in the interests of Negley's nomination, as more favorable to their prospects in the campaign.

Witkowski & Co. Not Anxious for Trial

It is ascertained at the office of the United States District Attorney that the defendants in the Witkowski case are not anxious to have their trial go on. The contrary has been the general impression, but without authority.

Rutan to be Consul at Cardiff.

The name of James S. Rutan was sent to the Senate to-day, to be Consul at Cardiff.

Going to the Opening.

The President and Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court and members of Congress, many accompanied by their ladies, leave to-morrow to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. The official representation from Washington, including those of their families accompanying them, will not fall far short of one thousand.

Appointment.

A. J. Hubbard, of Corry, has been appointed mail agent on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, in place of Webster, deceased.

The Erie Postmastership.

It is ascertained at the Postoffice Department that General Walker's nomination to be Postmaster at Erie will not be sent to the Senate until the end of the fiscal year, which will be the last of June. That will enable Mr. Gara to properly close up his accounts.

The Greenback Philosophers.

It is stated, will simply organize at Indianapolis on the morning of the 17th, and then adjourn to meet in Philadelphia at an early day after the adjournment of the regular conventions at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Case of Deacon McKee.

Mr. McKee and his friends will return to St. Louis to-morrow. Though it is stated that he will not be pardoned, it is ascertained that there is a very favorable disposition in his case. The examination will naturally consume much time, and it is supposed that the court will further suspend the execution of his sentence until this is determined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1876.

WHAT DOM PEDRO DID.

Dom Pedro visited both Houses of Congress to-day, and seemed to take quite an interest in the proceedings. He subsequently visited the Supreme Court and then went to the Executive Mansion. He was met at the Red Room by President Grant and Secretary Fish, and after being presented passed to the Red Room, where he was introduced to Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Fred. Grant. Some time was passed in social conversation.

THE BITTER EXPERIENCE OF MISS SWEET.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago, testified before the Committee on Civil Service this morning in relation to the charge of paying money for her position as pension agent. She stated that she was an applicant for the position, and in consideration of receiving the appointment agreed to pay David Blakely, Pension Agent, $2,700, and was directed by him to pay the money over to B. H. Campbell, then, as now, United States Marshal for that district. When she had paid the $2,100 she notified Blakely and Campbell she had performed her part of the contract, and Campbell told her that was not correct, that he had a note against Blakely for $6,000, and she was to pay the whole of it. Witness was asked to that Campbell is General Babcock's father-in-law. Considerable correspondence passed between all the parties on the subject. Blakely was also in default as a pension agent in the sum of $3,000; when he turned the office over to Miss Sweet he turned over $37,000 and induced her to give him a receipt for $40,000 to cover up his deficit and promised to attend to it in a few weeks. He did not do so and when the office was visited by officials from the Pension Office, Miss Sweet told the whole story. The agent told her he would delay the examination of her office until he was on his return trip, so as to allow some further time to elapse before the election, and after the Minnesota election, General J. H. Baker, of Missouri, Commissioner of Pensions, and Blakely came into her office and demanded that the $3,000 deficit be paid that day and charged it upon her as her own deficit. She went to Campbell and between them the amount was raised. Campbell gave her a note for $3,000, which she indorsed and got discounted, and she raised the balance. On that occasion Blakely and Commissioner Baker were great friends, and Baker knew of the arrangement she has made with Blakely. When the President found out she was paying out money for her appointment, he notified her that a continuance of it would be sufficient cause for her removal. This was after she had paid the $2,000. She had paid out so much on that account that, so far, she had received no benefit from her appointment as pension agent, but had run into debt and was still behind about $2,000. Baker is Supervisor General for Minnesota, and Blakely is publishing a paper somewhere in that vicinity. Adjourned.

THE WINSLOW CASE—LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The letter of the Secretary of State in the Winslow extradition case, which our Charge d'Affaires at London was directed to present to the attention of Lord Derby, was made public this afternoon. It reviews at great length the circumstances connected with the extradition of Lawrence, on which case the correspondence in the Winslow matter was based. The concluding portion of the letter, which is as follows, will suffice to show the position taken by our Government:

"Since the passage of the act of 1870, Great Britain has obtained from this Government some thirteen warrants of extradition, and has instituted a much larger number of proceedings to obtain extradition. In no instance has Great Britain thought it necessary to tender any such stipulation as she now asks from the United States, or to present her requests for extradition in any way different from that in which they were presented prior to 1870. The United States in the same time have instituted numerous proceedings, and at this moment have three criminals in London in custody upon charges of forgery, whose extradition this Government is seeking in the usual manner provided by treaty. During this period no intimation has reached this Government that the treaty of 1842 was not in full force, or that the act of 1870 was claimed to limit its operation, or to impose upon this Government the necessity either of changing its law or of giving stipulations not known to the provisions of the treaty, and not heretofore suggested; nor has any representation been made to this Government by that of Great Britain on account of any proceedings taken in the case of Lawrence, mentioned in the opinion attributed in the Home Office in the note of Lord Derby to General Schenck. But now, with three important cases impending in London at present for extradition, in one of which, at least, all the formalities have been complied with, we are informed in substance that it had been supposed up to the present time by the British Home Office that our law as to trials for other than extradition offenses was in agreement with the law of 1870; but finding it to be otherwise, we are confronted with the requirement of a stipulation in order to obtain what is guaranteed by the treaty of 1842, whereby the United States must recognize the right of the British Parliament by statute to change existing treaties, and to impose upon this Government conditions and stipulations to which it has not given its assent. As relates to the particular case of the fugitive Winslow, there is not, so far as I am aware, any intention of trying him for any offenses other than those on which indictments were transmitted, and for which his surrender was demanded. The United States will give no stipulation of which the treaty does not authorize the demand. As the stipulation or condition is demanded by Great Britain as a right, the right to the demand must be established. The President regrets that a condition which, in his judgment, is without any justification under the treaty, should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented as of a grave and serious character, on the final situation of which must probably depend the continuance of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842. He cannot recognize the right of any other power to change at its pleasure, and without the assent of the United States, the terms and conditions of an executing agreement in a treaty solemnly ratified between the United States and that power. He thinks that the twenty-seventh section of the British act of 1870 was especially intended to exempt the treaty with the United States from the application of any of the new conditions or provisions embodied in that act, and to leave that treaty to be construed and the surrender of fugitives thereunder to be made as has been previously done. He hopes that on a further consideration Her Majesty's Government will see in the section referred to the effect which he supposes it was designed to have, and recognizes that it is for the British Government to construe and enforce its own statutes; and should Her Majesty's Government finally conclude that the British Parliament has attached a condition to the compliance by that Government with its engagements with the United States under the tenth article of the treaty of 1842, relating to extradition, requiring from the United States stipulations not provided for or contemplated in the treaty, he will deeply regret the necessity which will thereby be imposed upon him, and does not see how he can avoid regarding the refusal by Great Britain to comply with the provisions of the treaty as they have been reciprocally understood and construed from its date to the present time, or the exaction by that Government of a condition hitherto unknown, as an infraction and termination of that provision of the treaty. You are not authorized to enter into any stipulation or understanding as to the trial of Winslow, in case he be delivered up to justice. His surrender is in accordance and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 9th of August, 1842. He is charged with a crime included within the list of crimes enumerated in the treaty. That crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and he has sought an asylum and been found within the territories of Great Britain, and the United States have produced such evidence of his criminality as, according to the laws of Great Britain, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been committed in Great Britain. You will communicate the substance of this to Lord Derby, and should he desire it, you may read it to him."

THE M'KEE CASE.

The Attorney General this afternoon sent the documents in the matter of the application for the pardon of McKee to the District Attorney at St. Louis for his examination and report. The Attorney General has written to Dyer to send him a full report by mail of the results of his examination into the papers attending the application for the pardon of Mr. Maguire. The brief telegram received on Saturday did not convey satisfactory information to the department, as it was not sufficiently explicit.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEE BILL.

The bill reported to-day by the special committee on levees of the Mississippi river, with recommendation of its passage by the House, is a substitute for two bills introduced by Morey and Gibson, of Louisiana. It provides for the construction of levees by the United States Government under direction of the Chief of Engineers, and appropriates the following amounts for expenditure in this way in the States named respectively: Louisiana, $1,800,000; Arkansas, $1,250,000; Mississippi, $447,000; Missouri, $500,000; Tennessee, $100,000, and Illinois, $75,000; total, $4,172,000.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Before adjournment to-day, the Supreme Court delivered opinions in thirty-three cases, making in all for the term 206 opinions, while 330 cases have been disposed of, and there are now on the docket of the court 973 cases. The Granger cases were not decided. It is probable that before a decision is announced at another term, there will be little need of such formality. There are a few other cases left over, among which are the New York Mutual Insurance Company cases, just argued, involving the question of the effect of the war upon contracts of insurance between Northern companies and Southern policy holders.

BLAINE AND THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Reference has been made to a letter from Mr. Blaine that was in some way introduced in the Maryland Convention. The circumstances which led to the letter were these: A prominent and distinguished Republican of that State, a warm friend of Blaine's, wrote to him a few days before the convention as follows: "Everything depends in the State has delegates to the Frederick Convention favorable to you, and delegates to Cincinnati will be for you unanimously. Would you desire simply to have your recognized friends chosen, or would you prefer to a vote of instructions in addition? You can have which ever you would like." Blaine replied as follows. "Ordinarily I should be unwilling to express any preference as to what a State convention might do touching myself; but as you desire a definite answer, a very persistent attempt has been made to throw mud at me, and a pronounced expression from the Maryland Convention in my favor would at this time be gratefully received."

### POLITICAL.

New York.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Liberal Republican National Committee has called a National Convention for Philadelphia, July 26th.

Missouri.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention to meet in Jefferson City on the 24th inst., for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, was held here to-night. It seems to be the opinion at this writing that the movement to elect delegates favorable to Bristow was defeated, and that the delegation from this city will be divided between Blaine and Morton.

Illinois.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Council to-night voted, 26 to 16, in favor of canvassing the vote for Heath as Mayor, and the vote was accordingly canvassed, and he declared elected. The message submitted by Acting Mayor Colvin was referred to a committee without reading. Colvin will contest his case in court.

State.

Colonel Frank Mantor, of Connesautville, Crawford county, is announced as a Republican candidate for State Senator.

The Erie *Observer* thinks the Democratic State Convention made a great mistake in not instructing its delegates to St. Louis for Hancock. Such indorsement, it says, would have been popular, but after all it believes the contest will be narrowed down to Hancock and Davis.

General.

According to the *World*, the Republican contest is between Conkling and the Great Unknown. Blaine, the writer thinks, is losing ground and Bristow is out of the question.

The Democrats of the Fifth Ohio district met at Defiance on Friday and nominated Hon. A. V. Rice for Congress on an anti-resumption and an anti-national bank platform.

A *Herald* correspondent has had a very interesting interview with Mr. Charles Francis Adams. He is not anxious for the Presidency himself, and does not think it at all likely that he will ever be asked. He thinks well of Tilden, and of Blaine, who "is strong and has a will of his own." Conkling has too much to do with rings. Washburne, though he did make Grant, is a different kind of man, a man with a head on his shoulders. Hendricks or Seymour won't do.

#### Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warerooms in the city.

### METHODISM.

#### Proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church—The Book Concerns Again Discussed.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference resumed its session this morning, Bishop Foster presiding.

Dr. Hitchcock, senior agent of the Book Concern at Cincinnati, rose to a question of privilege, and inquired why and through whom the paper presented by Dr. Lanahan in reference to the Western Book Concern had been made public. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Woodruff, disclaimed any knowledge of the matter, and Dr. Hitchcock said that the memorial presented by Dr. Lanahan, charging the insolvency of the Western Book Concern, was untrue in its allegations.

Amos Shinkie and Dr. Walden, Jr., agents of the Western Book Concern, earnestly protested against the statement made in the memorial, and the latter offered a resolution that the committee on the Book Concern report at the earliest possible moment upon financial condition of the Western Methodist Book Concern. He said: We want this for the protection of our interests in the West. The time has come when the conference shall protect our interests.

Dr. Lanahan said the scenes he had witnessed this morning reminded him of a scene he witnessed in New York, when he was in a room locked up with fifteen men, and he felt as if he would be torn in pieces because he had charged that the New York Book Concern had been robbed. He had heard some cry then as to misrepresentation. Dr. Lahahan began to read a statement showing the annual losses of the Book Concern for several years, when Mr. Morgan raised the point of order that the statement was not germane to the question before the conference. A resolution was offered by Mr. Walden, and the Chair ruled the point of order well taken. Finally, a motion prevailed to permit Mr. Lanahan to continue, and he said: To get at the facts it was only necessary to pass a resolution to require a certain ledger to be brought here from New York—a ledger that had been thrown aside for fifteen years. The Methodist Church had been cheated and swindled by false exhibits. He had here checks to the amount of $152,000 stolen from the Methodist Book Concern. [Dr. Lanahan held up in full view what seemed a package of checks.] No wonder the agency of indignation was attempted this morning will smother the truth. He was not shut up here in a room as in New York, and while the investigation was going on he was anointed master that might be investigated. There was a document, two-thirds of which had been left out of the journal of proceedings of the last conference, which should have been inserted, and this might be investigated.

Dr. Walden's resolution was then adopted. Dr. Nelson said the memorial complained the New York Book Concern, for which compliment he felt by no means obliged, and repelled and then denied its statements and allegations.

Bishop Harris said he was Secretary of the last General Conference for two-thirds of the session, when he resigned and Dr. Woodruff (Secretary of the present conference) was chosen his successor. Together they edited the journal of proceedings of the last conference, and supposed they had discharged that duty faithfully. In view of the statement this morning implicating them in omitting some part of the proceedings, he asked the appointment of a special commission to investigate and report the facts. He dented peremptorily, squarely and fully an omission of records from the journal of proceedings.

Dr. Woodruff disclaimed to day any omission. If such thing had occurred, it was not within his knowledge.

Dr. Lanahan was proceeding with his statement in regard to the report of the examination made by John A. Gano, when the Chair ruled it not in order.

Bishop Harris' motion for a special committee was then adopted, with an amendment authorizing Dr. Lanahan to appear before the committee.

William Rice, S. B. Ridgway, C. Altman, James Seaton and J. B. Weaver were appointed the committee.

Fraternal delegates and others from Canada were introduced, and the delegates will be formally received to-morrow.

Memorials were presented and referred, and conference adjourned.

#### Heavy Rains at Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, May 8.—A very heavy rain storm passed over this city on Saturday night and Sunday forenoon, lasting seventeen hours. The total rainfall was seven and thirty-seven one-hundredth inches. It is now clear and cool. Very heavy rains fell along the upper river from Denison down, and a full river is inevitable.

### LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

#### Navigable Rivers—Geographical and Climatic Peculiarities—Healthfulness, etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 3, 1876.

Arkansas has no less than five navigable rivers, affording over three thousand miles of navigation within its limits. These rivers are so distributed as to give access to all parts of the State. And for more than five hundred miles the great Mississippi river forms its eastern boundard, altogether giving the State more than double the extent of navigable rivers than can be found in any other area of fifty-two thousand square miles on the earth.

These great rivers, with their almost innumerable tributaries, supply excellent and unlimited water power, which, as yet, is little used, though of the most inviting character. This vast number of streams so course for the State the largest area of rich valley agricultural land of any State in the Union.

Owing to the geographical location of Arkansas between the thirtieth and forty-first parallels of north latitude, it has the most mild and desirable climate, and as there is a vast expanse of evaporating surface south and contingent to it, the rainfall is immense, averaging *fifty-three inches annually*, which, with the exceedingly rich soil and plenty of sunshine, insures a very luxuriant and mature growth of vegetation, and all the grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone, and some of the tropicals, yield the largest crops here.

In the northwestern portion of the State the surface is undulating, hilly and mountainous, and the climate is somewhat allied to that of the Northwestern States, though less severe in winter, while summer is cool and the autumns much longer and freer from cold wind and early frosts. The summers in Arkansas are not characterized by intense heat, as is evinced by the mercury ranging from eighty to ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit from the first of June until about the last of August, when the nights begin to grow cool, and no heat during the days worthy of note, except about noon.

As September approaches the heat of noon for comparatively disappears, and by the 20th of September autumn has fairly commenced and is gratefully acknowledged, as it is characterized by a cool and bracing atmosphere with no sudden changes and "cold spells."

The healthfulness of Northwestern Arkansas is remarkable, and the opportunities for good investments in the finest farming, fruit growing, timber and coal lands on the continent are found in Northwestern Arkansas, along the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, where lands are cheap. Persons desiring full information will receive it by addressing Hon. A. B. Gaylor, Springfield, Ark.

CONWAY.

### STATE NEWS.

Chester, Delaware county, has a colored people's hotel, which has been christened "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Abraham Bechtel, while quarrying stone from a bluff near Kittanning last week, fell to the Allegheny Valley road bed, a distance of nearly one hundred feet, and sustained fatal injuries.

A little daughter of W. E. Potter, of Shamburg, Venango county, was burned to death last week. During her mother's absence at a neighbor's house, the little one set her clothes on fire.

Two daughters of Daniel Cutman, of Mifflin county, were burned to death a few nights ago, the house in which they lived taking fire. Two boys made their escape by jumping out of the window. The girls were aged six and fourteen years respectively.

Harry Tons, "the converted actor" and convicted forger, whose exhortations at the Hammond revival, and whose marriage with a Lancaster girl gave him some local notoriety, has been sentenced by the Dauphin county court to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

The *Forest Press*, of Tionesta, gives this description of one of her former citizens: You all remember Mox Heilburner, what a reckless sort of cuss he was, and how you predicted that he'd come to grief sometime. Well, Oliver Proper met him in a whisky store in Pittsburgh this week, ragged, dirty and destitute, but full of sap. He had traveled on foot all the way from the Mexican border.

Geneva, Crawford county, is excited over the disappearance of one Charles Traverse, a shoemaker. On Wednesday he left his home, saying he was going to Meadville. Next day his wife received a letter from him postmarked Franklin, in which he wrote to her that she would find his body in the Allegheny river. His wife declares that she knows no reason why he should have left, and the cause of his sudden disappearance is as much a mystery to her as to her neighbors.

Mrs. Rachel Cook, of Crawford county, this State, will be one hundred years old on the 6th of July next, and is thus within two days of being as old as the Declaration of Independence. What is still more remarkable than her advanced age is the fact that all her children—nine in number—are still living and in good health. The old lady herself enjoys good health for one of her years.

In a row at Bell's Mills, Blair county, on Easter Sunday, Peter Austin got into a row with Neal Patton, and the latter struck him over the head with a poker and a revolver. Austin complained of his head, and on the 21st ult., went to bed never to leave it alive. He died on the 24th inst., and an inquest was held, the jury giving a verdict that he came to his death by eresypelas, caused by the blows received at the hands of Patton.

A number of boys left their homes in Pottstown on

# The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 876.

IT IS a sore pity that the *Post* should be so utterly unable to appreciate the value of truth and fairness as forces in politics. Both its columns and its character would be greatly bettered thereby.

IT IS greatly to be feared that the terrific *tornado* which swept over Chicago and other parts of the West on Saturday night, embraced the lakes in its circuit, and that heavy losses of life and shipping will prove to have resulted.

BLACKGUARD BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, has suddenly become famous—as a curiosity. He is, for the time being, quite a lion, everybody desiring to see the man so effectually used up by the President in his message concerning Executive absences from the capital.

TRADE has a prophetic insight as respects its profits. *Apropos* of the coming in of coin, so quickly has the revolution been anticipated, that already in the shops of many towns and cities the fat little chamois-pouch with a steel clasp has made its appearance, "for silver, you know."

IT IS stated that the managers of the bill to make a State of New Mexico have about abandoned their attempts of bringing the measure forward in the House this session. The Democrats prefer that final action on the bill should be postponed until after the Presidential election, when, we trust, it will not be heard of again for some years to come.

THE Democratic papers of Wisconsin are "washing their hands" of the great "reform" ex-Governor TAYLOR—who has been proved guilty of hundreds of larcenous practices on a small scale, committed during his incumbency of the Gubernatorial chair—and, as a consequence, nearly all the waters of that State are "riley."

IN TEXAS, where there are no fences, orators have a wide range of thought. In a speech before the members of the State Legislature, a day or two before his election as United Senator, Governor COKE, according to the correspondent of the Galveston *News*, "enlarged upon his Confederate record, which he would *repeat* if the occasion should offer."

MCKEE, the St. Louis whisky conspirator, is laboring at Washington like another Niobe, all tears, softened with a modicum of the "crooked," to secure, because of his age, remission of the "imprisonment" portion of his sentence. If he was not too old to defraud the Government out of its revenues, he is certainly young enough to suffer the consequences of his crime.

CONGRESS has adjourned from to-day until Friday, inclusive, in order to attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. For a few days, at least, the country will be freed from the humiliation which the antics of the idiots, lunatics, maniacs, cracked heads, feather-wits, turlygoods, Poor Toms, gumps and dummies who constitute the majority in one branch of that body, has brought upon it.

THE annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held this year at Saratoga, beginning September 4th, and continuing five days. In connection with it there will be a Conference of all the Boards of Public Charities in the United States. A conference of this kind met at Detroit, last May, and was very interesting and successful, Governor BAGLEY, of Michigan, presiding. This year, Governor TILDEN will preside, opening the first session with an address concerning the State charities of New York, or some of them. The conference will continue in session three days.

SPEAKING in advance of the *debut* of ANNA DICKINSON in a drama of her own production—which took place in Boston last night—a New York paper says she has "made a great mistake in not writing a play recalling the days of the Revolution. In this centennial year it would have taken much better than that old English story of 'Anna Boleyn.'" Not so. We have had about enough of this century business, as a business. The author could not very well have represented *all* the women of the Revolution, unless she had built up a colossal allegory, with the principal figure the Goddess of Liberty. And there is no one woman of that time whose story—a great and somber record which shines down through the century a tragic reality of life and love, which all the centuries will remember—as they remember ANNE BOLEYN.

THE latest decipherings of the inscriptions upon the Assyrian tablets concerning the origin of the world, discovered by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, the Oriental explorer, are said to show very conclusively that these tablets are wholly independent of the Jewish records, though both come from the same original sources, dating back to the time near the flood. The comparison shows a remarkable coincidence in the two accounts of the Creation, although the Chaldean is somewhat more vigorous in its theological aspect, and at the same time more amplified in detail than the Judaic. The general sequence of the creative work is the same in each, and the length of the creative periods the same. It is evident that a common source lies back of both, and that one has followed the other with changes similar to those which occur in languages following each other. Speaking of their remarkable coincidence with each other, with the legends of other nations, and particularly with the traditions of the Indian tribes, the last number of the *International Review*, says:

"No one can believe that the scribe who reduced to writing the Popul Vuh, the sacred book of the ancient Quiches of Central America, had access to the tablets recently deciphered by Mr. Smith, yet he has the same order and sequence of Creations and the same ideas of cosmological gods, and of the introduction of man upon the earth. Let any one read, in the curious work of Brasseus de Bourbourg, or in the third volume of Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States," the Quinche genesis, and he cannot doubt that these Americans, though they have left the primitive seats of man perhaps as early as Nimrod's reign, carried with them the same traditions which the scribes of Assurbanipal found on the sacred tablets of the old Chaldean temples. So old and unique are the beliefs of mankind as to the origin of the world. It has been customary to throw doubt on the American traditions of the Creation and Deluge, as probably in part borrowed from Christian sources; but their relationship to the old Chaldean theogony and cosmogony is so striking that it seems necessary to regard them as having a common inheritance of the great Turanian race on both continents."

The entire subject is replete with fascinating interest.

TO-MORROW the grandest spectacle ever witnessed on this continent, and unlikely to be repeated for a century to come, will begin its short existence in Philadelphia. The centenary of the nation will be inseparably associated with never-to-be-forgotten memories of the choicest products of every branch of industry and useful and ornamental art. It is not merely a splendid show that is to be opened in Fairmount Park to-morrow, but a school in which object teaching will be carried on with unexampled facilities, and in a most attractive as well as impressive way. And surely the Centennial of our country deserves fitting celebration. Writing to his wife in July, 1776, immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, JOHN ADAMS said of the event:

"It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

If this be true of ordinary anniversaries, how much more of the Centennial? Were that sturdy patriot still alive he would rejoice to see how prophetic was his utterance, and how well his ideas have been carried out. Five years ago action was first taken on the proper observance of the august occasion. Philadelphia, the birthplace of national independence, was very properly selected as the locality for the demonstration. There was more difference of sentiment regarding the character of the celebration, but official and public opinion eventually settled on a great International Exhibition. As a family, when neighbors to share its joys, so the American people have invited the family of nations to witness the result of their experiment in popular legislation, and rejoice with them over the progress that has been made.

The formal opening will take place with befitting ceremonies to-morrow. First on the programme is the "Centennial Inauguration March," composed expressly for the occasion by RICHARD WAGNER. The music is to be under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, assisted by an orchestra of 150, and a chorus of 800. To Bishop SIMPSON has been assigned the honor of making the opening prayer. Then follows WHITTIER'S beautiful hymn, printed elsewhere, after which a formal "presentation" of the Exhibition will be made by General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. Last on the bill comes an address by the President of the United States. The declaration that the "Exposition is open" will be followed by the raising of flags, salutes of artillery, ringing of bells and singing of the Hallelujah Chorus. At the proper moment President GRANT will set in motion the great engine and all the machinery connected therewith. The demonstration will be of the grandest possible kind, and if the day is auspicious, the attendance will be in tens of thousands. As the preparation is beyond anything ever known in the country, so the great fact of opening such an exhibition will eclipse all that has ever been seen in the United States, and we believe, when the work is finished, all that has been seen in the world. Let us hope that Providence will send a fair day and freedom from all accidents. It is to be hoped, too, that all the millions spent and to be expended on the Centennial will not end in a mere dumb show, or evaporate in mere enthusiasm. No such opportunity for the people of this country to study history in politics, science, art, change and improvement, will be again offered for another hundred years.

STATE SENATOR TWITCHELL, of Coushatta, La., who was shot and mortally wounded by a Democratic assassin while crossing the Mississippi river at that point, a few days ago, was the brother of one of the victims of the former horrible White League massacre at that place. In the report of the Congressional committee which sat in New Orleans some two years ago, the story of that devilish crime is thus stated:

"The Twitchell brothers, from Vermont, both young and active men of business, one a man some time married, the other but a short time before his death, with five or six other men from the North, with their families, settled in this little town, bringing with them earnestness of purpose, integrity, economy and habits of industry. The reasonably expected results followed; the hamlet grew into a prosperous and flourishing New England village, with its saw and grist mills, its factory, its stores and store houses, its pleasant white painted houses, with their lawns and gardens, its churches and schoolhouses. Business flourished. About 1,200 colored men were gathered into the village. Their labor was in demand; their wages good and promptly paid. Their children eagerly availed the mselves of the school privileges abundantly afforded. The colored voters finding that these men never betrayed their confidence, put in all things were aiding them, elected them to the several parish offices; and they, thus elected, from a sense of duty honestly and faithfully administered the same. Everything in the village was prosperous, peaceful and happy. But there was a small party of white Conservatives, headed by Mr. Abney, who determined to rule, who acknowledged no right to the black man but that of service; who had no feeling toward their white neighbors recognizing in the black a citizen, other than intense jealousy and hatred. The usual result followed. August 25th, 1874, these officers were waited upon and ordered to resign. They declined. Then they were informed death alone was the alternative. Knowing that this inexorable decree had gone forth, that nothing—neither service to the town, to the State, to their neighbors, nor the faithful performance of duty, nor virtue, nor integrity, nor prayers of themselves, of wives or little children could save, they besought their cruel neighbors to send them in safety out of the State, promising never to return. An escort was raised by this man, Abney, of twenty mounted men. The prisoners, taking all of their ready money, about $2,000, placed themselves in the hands of the guards. Abney issued military orders to what he called political clubs, but we believe White Leaguers, along the route, to furnish aid, supplies, etc. The march was commenced, and within thirty miles of their homes these prisoners were all murdered, terribly mutilated, buried, and no father, widow, brother or son was permitted even to visit their graves until the bodies were decomposed. None of the White man's party have ever sought the murderers; no pursuit has ever been made, no inquiries ever set on foot by them. A man riding one of the horses of one of the dead men has been seen in the parish, but no one arrested his course or asked him about the bloody deed. No Republican, white or black, has dared to commence proceedings. Abney was arrested and admitted to bail in a small sum, and with impunity insults the majesty of outraged law by boldly appearing as a witness before this committee. More, he was introduced by the Conservatives to the witness stand with a flourish of trumpets as a leading merchant of that section of the State."

The Republican officials of Feliciana parish, in the same State, who have just been "driven into the woods" as the telegraphic dispatches have it, by their Democratic persecutors, have undoubtedly shared a similar dreadful fate. In this case, as in the other, no wrong was charged, *no dishonesty alleged*, no malfeasance in office proved. They were murdered simply for the crime of being Republicans, by men who doubtless pride themselves upon their position in society, and who boast of their "chivalry" and "honor," and there is practically no law in Louisiana to bring them to punishment. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states the exact truth when it says that these rebel ruffians are so thoroughly impressed with the belief that their Democratic friends in the House are running this Government, and that the army being sufficiently reduced and crippled to forbid its use for the suppression of outlawry and the protection of honest men, they can afford to resort with impunity to their old plantation tactics. During the Mexican war, a certain general officer on one occasion rode up to BRAGG, and excitedly told him the crisis had arrived; he must fire. BRAGG turned to an old artilleryman: "Don't you hear what the General says?" "But I don't see anybody to fire at, captain." "Fire at the crisis!" It is time for the loyal people of this country as one man to follow suit.

THE Republican majority in the French Assembly are making a very vigorous move in the direction of elementary education, with the double purpose of overcoming the concentration of the governing power in Paris, and of checking, at the same time, the Ultramontane influence of the Catholic Church by disseminating education among the peasantry of the rural districts. The Chicago *Tribune* prints the details of the bill which the Minister of Public Instruction—an English-born Protestant—has drafted and introduced. It is, for France, a very sweeping and radical measure, and considerable time will be required and considerable expense entailed before the experiment is successfully reduced to practice. The first clause of the bill defines elementary education as "gratuitous, compulsory and secular." The second provides that every child over seven years of age shall be bound, under the responsibility of his parents or guardians, to attend the elementary schools until the age of fifteen. The third directs teachers to furnish a list of their scholars every month to the Mayors of the communes, and authorizes those officers to punish delinquents. The fourth fixes the penalties, the maximum of fine being 500 francs, and liability to deprivation of civil rights for three years. The fifth provides for certain conditions of absence at a certain time in the year; and the sixth for a periodical visitation of the schools by the inspector and doctor. The seventh asserts that the father or guardian shall be unmolested if his children are on the rolls of any other school than that of their legal residence. The eighth provides for the maintenance of the schools, and fixes the minimum salary of teachers at 1,200 francs a year, including lodgings, garden, fuel and lighting, which is better salary than teachers, as an average, command in this country, while the ninth levels a blow at the church by forbidding masters or mistresses to belong to any religious order. The *Tribune* has private advices which leads to the belief that the measure will unquestionably pass. Should it become a law, France will have taken another long stride forward in the direction of popular education and personal liberty of conscience—those twin foundations on which enduring Republican institutions must always be based.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June will appear May 10, the opening day of the Centennial Exhibition, and will contain Mr. Whittier's fine hymn for the occasion, together with the original music by John K. Paine. The same number will contain a clever paper by Mark Twaine, and Mrs. Kemble's account of her *debut* on the stage.

Excellent. The colored people of Richmond, Va., are establishing mechanical schools, such as painting, shoemaking, cabinet making, and such other trades as will enable them to start some of their youth in life with the means of making a living.

Miss Jennie Marshall, a young woman who left England to escape a hateful marriage, preferring to live as a servant in Canada, has fallen heiress to $1,000,000, and married A. M. Brown, the object of her affections.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

### WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war-flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good will;
And, frightened with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The auster virtues, strong to save:
The honor, proof to place or gold;
The manhood, never bought or sold!

Oh! make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gifts of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

The Centennial Exhibition will open to-morrow. Going?

There's a good deal of "Lost Cause" sulphur in that Texas Coke.

Illinois has big religious revivals, and the Republicans are confident of carrying the State.

Anna Dickinson took Boston last night. Having taken the "Hub," will she call it her "hubby?"

No less than seven savings banks have gone under in Maine during the past twelve months.

Street cleaning is progressing with that extreme deliberation which so arduous a work demands.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart objects to having any life of her late husband published, and her request will be observed.

An Indiana debating society has decided that there is no devil. The State has "Blue Jeans" Williams, however.

The "Personalist" of the New York *Herald* feels greatly encouraged because Darwin says that a monkey reasons.

Our Democratic contemporary larrups itself and party vigorously by unstinted abuse of corruption. Good. Keep it up.

The "Centennial calumniator" is still lively and cheerful. It is doubtless buoyed and sustained by the consciousness of its guilt.

The take of buffalo robes in Montana the present season is the heaviest for several years. Some of the dealers will ship from 8,000 to 10,000.

Morgan, the bloodhound, the principal agent in tracing the murder of Emily Holland home to Fish, the barber, is quite a lion in England.

It is about as difficult for the *Post* to tell the truth as it would be for a copperhead to stand upright and walk upon the tip end of its tail.

If the Texas Legislature should pass the proposed law to punish horse-thieves by hanging, it will lessen the Burbon vote considerably.

The real poetry of this country, Walt Whitman says, is only to be written at a remove of a thousand years. He will be dead before that time.

At length the spring. The leaves are unfurling their dainty green feathers, and the air is rich with the fragrance of hyacinths and fruit blossoms.

The Massachusetts Legislature has done a noble thing in passing a law prohibiting children under ten years of age working hereafter in the factories in that State.

The manufacture of sugar from melons is to be introduced in California. The superiority of melons to beets for such manufacture is said to be conclusively proven.

In the fancy-coach lines which have been established in New York English customs are rigidly observed. The guests are expected to fee both guard and coachman.

Developing. Jimmie Blanchard, of Milford, Maine, the boy-rascal who tried to palm himself off as Charlie Ross, some months ago, has stolen a team and cleared out.

The old is the new; the new is the old. In a Derbyshire, England, cave has been found a skin dressing tool, similar to that used by the Shoshona Indians for dressing hides.

Dr. O. B. Frothingham's forthcoming "Transcendentalism in New England" will bring to the public for the first time the Constitution of the famous Brook Farm Community.

The New York anniversary season is in full blast, and the skeleton, which is all now left of the May glories of twenty years ago will waggle in the air for the rest of the week.

Cool. The *Christian Union* of last week says that what is most extraordinary about Moulton's last proposition to Beecher is "the low estimate it puts upon the American intelligence."

It looks as though there might presently be a crash in Bonanza stocks that will flatten out matters on the Pacific coast more completely than did the collapse of the Bank of California.

A Chicago man has opened a dog academy where dogs are trained to chew up lightning rod men, book agents and vendors of patent blacking. The experiments are conducted with a series of lay figures with voluminous pantaloons.

The growth of Springfield, Ohio, is remarkable. Ten years ago it had a population of 5,000; now it is 18,000. Manufacturers are crowding in, and the business of the city is growing in every department.

A thrifty Indiana housewife has invented a machine that will prove of vast benefit to every woolen manufacturer in the country. It is a wool feeder and weigher, and is one of the most complete and delicate machines ever invented.

Just before adjournment the New York Legislature passed a law prohibiting the performance of children in the ring, either as tight rope walkers or equestrians, and it will effectually end the business in that State. Every State should have a similar statute.

Few things are better calculated to give an adequate conception of what a world in and of itself London is than the fact that during the past season it has regularly sustained two opera houses with full companies, and seventeen regular theaters, besides an immense number of minor places of amusement.

The fisheries of Albemarle and Pimlico sounds are terribly interrupted. Great devastations are made upon the herring schools by the myriads of blue fish that inhabit the entrance to the inlets. The latter feed upon the herrings, and when their appetites are satisfied they destroy them by the million, and the surface of the sea for miles is red with blood.

## PERSONAL.

According to Dr. Mary Walker, if the American girls in San Francisco were not closely watched many of them would marry Chinamen.

A silly Chicago woman wants a divorce from her husband because he kept secret from her before marriage the fact that he had lost by an accident all the toes of one of his feet.

A lot of gypsies have been holding a sort of informal convention at Joliet, Ill., the past few days; nearly all the leaders own farms in various parts of the country, and one is a wealthy drover in Texas.

Mr. J. C. Temple, an enthusiastic citizen of Jasper county, Missouri, left his home on foot with a wheelbarrow full of precious lead and iron ore, March 1st, for the purpose of exhibiting himself at the Centennial Exposition. He has already accomplished half the distance to Philadelphia, and says that in his lexicon there is no such word as fail.

W. O. Avery has been put to work in the shoe shop of the Missouri Penitentiary. He pegs away with considerable industry when not interrupted with visitors. General McDonald has the superintendency of the junk shop, while Joyce maintains the dignity of boss in the negro ward of the institution. There are a few vacancies yet to fill. Next.

A Vermont court gave a wholesome little lecture, the other day, to a woman who applied for divorce on the ground that her husband was a drunkard and abused her. The Court asked her if she knew that he was a drinking man when she married him, and she admitted that she did. The Judge said that when a woman marries such a man, with her eyes open, she ought to stand by the risk she has taken, and a divorce should not be granted.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, the man who got up a "steam-gun" that was going to do such execution, early in the war, is erecting a curious building on a hill at Newport, Rhode Island. It is octagonal in shape, flat-roofed and thirty feet in diameter inside, with an extension fifteen feet long built out over the rocks. There will be no glass in the structure, shutters answering every purpose. It is said that an organ, to be blown by steam, will be placed in the building, and the sound of it will be heard, under favorable circumstances, six or seven miles away.


## THE HARPER BROTHERS.

Their Start in Early Life.

The father of these brothers was a substantial farmer of Newton, Long Island, near Brooklyn. The two elder sons came to New York about 1812, learning the printer's trade, and having finished their apprenticeship set up in business for themselves under the firm name of J. & J. Harper. They soon began to print books on their own account, disposing of them to the regular booksellers of the day, without keeping any bookstore of their own. Their industry and good judgment soon placed them in the front rank of the trade. Their two younger brothers entered their employment, and when the younger of them came of age both were admitted into the partnership, and the firm took the name of Harper & Brothers. When Alexander T. Stewart was teacher in a school in the now dingy Roosevelt street, Fletcher Harper was for a time one of his pupils. For a time Joseph W. (always called Wesley) acted as proof-reader, Fletcher as foreman of the composing-room, while James and John acted as pressmen and general managers. As their business increased all four withdrew from merely mechanical work—James looking out for the general management of the concern, John becoming bookkeeper and financier and Wesley overseeing the literary department, although to the latest years of his life he was never more happy than when he could find time to steal from the counting-room to the composing-room, and run his eye over the damp proof-sheets. In the course of fifteen or twenty years, Fletcher, the youngest and most sanguine of the four, came to be looked upon as the motive power of the establishment, while John was the balance wheel. In case of any difference of views, his calm judgment was decisive. No little of the success of the house was owing to the unvarying unanimity with which the four brothers brought their very different powers into action. What one did was done by and for all. For many years no accounts were kept between themselves and the firm. Each drew as he chose as from a common stock; but at length Wesley, whose family had become much the largest, found that he was drawing out more than the others and proposed that the sums drawn by each should be charged to him separately.

Mr. Reuben Farran, of Armstrong township, has discovered a vein of lead ore on his farm, a specimen of which was shown us by Mr. J. Russell. The lead ore is said to be of good quality. Mr. Farran has thought for some time from the many peculiar marks on one part of his farm, that there was something hidden there; he removed four stones that were piled up in a way to attract his notice, dug down four feet, when he was rewarded by discovering a quantity of lead ore. Can this be the long looked for lead mine, from which the Indians obtained their supply of lead, and which has been hunted for so industriously for these many years by those in search of a fortune? We hope this may be a bonanza to Mr. Farran.—*Indiana, Pa., Progress.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
AMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
42D SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport.
57TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!
BARON VON LIEBIG'S
LIQUID
MEAT
EXTRACT.
One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.
CONTAINS ONLY
Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.
Endorsed by all prominent physicians.
CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.
U. S. DEPOT:
C. H. EVANS & CO.,
107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$2,952,879 41
COMMERCIAL PLAN. INSURANCE FOR HARD TIMES!
Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever before offered to the public. Renders Life Insurance, guaranteed beyond question by the Company's large capital and accumulated assets, at the lowest possible rate consistent with security to the insured and safety to the insurer for a definite term and renewable without a new medical examination.
It makes Life Insurance similar to Fire Insurance, as it charges for the risk what it is worth while it lasts, no more and no less.
LOCAL BOARD.
Hon. J. K. MCCORMICK, Editor Commercial.
Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor Commercial.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First National Bank.
C. SCHLEITER, Grocer.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Coal and Coke Dealer.
W. W. SMITH of Aughey & Co.
A. B. CHILDS, Boots and Shoes.
J. LAUGHLIN, JR., of Jones, Laughlin & Co.
G. OLNHAUSEN, of Duff & Campbell.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier Fifth National Bank.
E. H. MYERS, } Pork Packers.
J. STEVENSON, }
J. LAURENT, Cashier German National Bank.
J. M. MILLER, Grocer.
WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier Penn National Bank.
J. H. WALTER, Ex-Prothonotary.
H. G. HUGHMAN, Commission Merchant.
JAMES L. BLACK, Attorney-at-Law.
The Commercial Plan is peculiarly adapted to the needs of business men, and especially new, when many are wanting temporary insurance and do not wish to pay whole life rates. While still insuring large y on our old plans, we recommend this new mode as a specialty that will just meet the wants of the community while the pressure of the times is on us, and invite all who ought to be insured to call at our office for facts and figures, especially those who want additional insurance for a few years.
W. W. MAIR, General Agent,
107½ WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henriette Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantecas.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. Tripp, Jr., Abbett and B. Tripp, Jr., under the firm name and style of Paine, Abbett & Tripp, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. Tripp, Jr., having disposed of his interest in said firm to Paine & Abbett, who will pay all debts and collect all claims due said firm.
H. PAINE,
J. ABBETT,
B. TRIPP, JR.
May 1st, 1876.
PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1876.
The partnership heretofore existing under the style of PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully inform the customers of the old firm that they will continue the business of manufacturing and dealing in Oils.
Our Office and Warerooms being in Pittsburgh, and Works at Smith's Ferry, as formerly, we have all the facilities for furnishing the same qualities of Goods, in quantities desired.
We very kindly solicit a con for former patronage and solicit a continuance of your orders.
All orders addressed to the undersigned, at our new quarters, will receive prompt attention.
Yours, truly,
B. TRIPP, JR., & CO.,
No. 369 Liberty Street, near Union Depot. tvths
Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ARCHD. KELLY & CO. was dissolved January 1, 1876, by limitation. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled at their office.
ARCHD. KELLY,
EPHRAIM LOVE.
May 3. tvths
Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DEHUFF & CO. was dissolved May 1, 1876. John G. DeHuff is dead. The business of the firm will be settled by H. H. Millar, who will continue it at the old stand, corner of Main and Seventh street, Sharpsburg.
J. G. DEHUFF,
H. H. MILLAR.
May 4, 1876.
THE FIRM OF D. F. FISHER & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN A. DUVALL.
D. F. FISHER,
JOHN A. DUVALL.
Pittsburgh, May 2, 1876.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2nd.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3rd.—We sell for cash, avoiding there by losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.
CARPETS!
NEW STOCK.
THE CHOICEST IN THE MARKET.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EDUCATIONAL.
Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 95 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.
R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
REINEKE, WILSON & CO.,
Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
And dealers in LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.
NO. 61 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention given to Rebronzing and Gilding others.
REINEMAN'S
New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
WM. SEMPLE'S.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
SILKS, DRESS GOODS.
At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 and $1 20, fine Gros Grain and Handkerchief Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to 2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4 50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1 50 to $2 30, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 18¾ to 75c, choice new styles in Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety fancy Striped Silks.
At 28, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 53c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Mohairs.
At 86, 87½c and $1, extra fine black pure Mol airs.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $3, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new spring Dress Plaids, former price 12½c.
At 85c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas worth 18½c.
At 15 and 18½c, new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's-hair Spring Plaids, worth 15 and 20c.
At 18½ to 50c, plain and brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 35 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.
At 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.
N. B.—Our LADIES' J cellaneous reading matt for mailing. Sample co
REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

| | Per lb. | | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oolong | good 50c | best | 90c |
| Mixed | good 50c | best | 90c |
| English Breakfast | good 50c | best | $1 00 |
| Young Hyson | good 50c | best | 1 15 |
| Imperial | good 70c | best | 1 15 |
| Gunpowder | good $1 | best | 1 30 |
| Japan | good 50c | best | 1 00 |
| Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes,) | | | 50c |

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.
A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
REMOVAL.
ABDIEL McCLURE & CO,
Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to NOS. 223 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Agents for TAYLOR BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors.
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SEVENTH STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
WALL PAPER, &c.
WALL PAPER!
1876.
DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.
Over 1,000 Parisian houses fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.
SOLID SILKET EMBOSSED AND GILT GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.
NEW HALL FRIEZES, on Screens, very re-sherche.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.
DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.
New Paper Hangings,
FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, TINT, PLAIN

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 8, 1876.

The loan market was steady to day, and a number of the leading banks reported their funds pretty closely loaned up. There was, however, no difficulty experienced by first-class borrowers in obtaining what loans they required. Rates of discount were firm, and 8@9 per cent. were the figures generally charged on commercial paper. We heard of a case in which a bank having a considerable amount of idle founds on hand refused to lend on the best security at less that eight per cent., which illustrates the confidence as to the future which is generally felt. We hear of no especial news in local securities. The scarcity of small change continues and is quite stringent in some cases. An instance was rumored in which 10 per cent. premium was paid for subsidiary silver, but this can hardly be authentic. There is quite a premium at present on both fractional currency and silver coin, but we expect to see it abated soon on account of the easier feeling in New York. The order as to paying Treasury drafts in silver coin does not afford any important relief to this section directly, as the amount of Treasury drafts coming here at this season is quite small; but the effect of the order in New York was to blot out the premium, as it amounts there, so far as the banks are concerned, to an exchange of silver for legal tender notes. The *Bulletin* says in this connection: "The question may be asked why, if this can be done now, could it not have been done at the beginning, April 20? The answer is that it takes about fifteen days for an idea relating to business to fairly take possession of the average Washington politician." The premium on silver change here will settle after a few days to the amount required for the expense of getting it here from New York, and will before long be wiped out altogether.

—We have received a copy of an important decision recently made by Judge Brown, of the Baltimore City Court, in the case of Ordway *vs.* the Central National Bank of Baltimore. The case was a suit to recover the penalty for taking usurious interest under the national banking law, and the opinion was given upon a demurrer to the declaration which involved the principal questions as to whether the national banking law gave State courts the jurisdiction in usury cases brought under its provisions, and if so, whether such a provision was constitutional. After a statement of the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1864, under which suit is brought—concerning which statement the mildest criticism that can be made is that it is so confused and obscure in its terms as to convey an incorrect idea of the law—the Judge shows that by the fifty-seventh section, jurisdiction in cases arising under that act is extended to "any State, county or municipal court in the county or city where such association is located, having jurisdiction in similar cases." He then proceeds to the discussion of the important question whether it is possible for an act of Congress to confer jurisdiction on a State court over penalties for vio ations of a law of the United States. Our space will hardly allow us to follow his argument throughout, but we simply state the conclusion that the provision above alluded to is unconstitutional. To reach this conclusion the Court relies upon the principle declared in Houston *vs.* Moore (3 Wheaton 25) that "Congress cannot confer jurisdiction upon any courts but such as exist under the Constitution and laws of the United States, although the State courts may exercise jurisdiction in cases authorized by the laws of the State and not prohibited by the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal courts." The decision is summed up in the following words:

After a careful investigation I have arrived at the following conclusions:

First. That the suit in this case is to enforce a penalty under an act of Congress.

Second. That it was the intention of the act to give this court jurisdiction in this case.

Third. But that the act is unconstitutional in this respect.

—In our last issue, speaking of the act making Wednesday of the present week a legal holiday, we were not then able to give the exact text of the act. We give it below, from which business men will perceive that all their paper maturing on the 10th will require attention to-morrow (Tuesday):

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the 10th day of May, 1876, shall be deemed and proclaimed as a public holiday, and shall be duly observed as such. The payment of all notes, checks, bills of exchange, and other commercial paper payable by the laws of this Commonwealth, and become payable on said 10th day of May, shall be deemed to become due the day next preceding the aforementioned day, on which said preceding day the demand of payment may be made, and in case of non-payment or dishonor of the same, protest may be made and notice given in the same manner in all such notes, checks, bills of exchange or other instruments fell due on the day of such holiday, and the rights and liabilities of all parties concerned therein shall be the same as in other cases of like instruments legally protested and noticed, that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to render void any demand, notice of protest made or given on any other act done heretofore at the option of the holder.

—In connection with the amount of currency contraction between March 1st and May 1st, the *Financial Chronicle* says:

We thus see that there has been during the last two months a decrease in the active or available circulation of $8,714,178. But if we would measure the full force of the movement, we must go back to January, 1875. At that time the greenbacks outstanding were $382,000,000 as per present figures as stated above, $370,537,578, or a recrease of $11,472,124, that being the amount replaced under the act of January 14, 1875. Now, if we add this total to the amount of national bank notes already surrendered and retired since January 1, 1875, and to that total the greenbacks on deposit, which will be withdrawn when the same amount of bank notes are retired, we would have the following as the decrease in the active currency since January, 1875:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net decrease in bank notes from January 14, 1875, to May 1, 1876, of | $15,120,729 |
| Greenbacks with Treasurer for retirement, May 1, 1876 | 28,083,290 |
| Decrease in greenbacks since January, 1875 | 11,472,124 |
| Total decrease since January, 1875 | $54,676,143 |

Very likely some will say that the twenty-eight million of greenbacks on deposit are only temporarily withdrawn. This is true in one sense, for the greenbacks will come out again, but only as they redeem an equal number of dollars in bank notes.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| May 8, 1876. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, coup | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 114½ | .... | .... | .... | 114⅝ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 115 | .... | .... | .... | 115⅛ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1867, registered | 120⅜ | .... | .... | .... | 121 | .... |
| 5-20's, 1867, coupon | 121 | .... | .... | .... | 122⅛ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1868, registered | 122⅜ | .... | .... | .... | 122⅝ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 122⅝ | .... | .... | .... | 123 | .... |
| 10-40's | 117⅜ | .... | .... | .... | 117⅝ | .... |
| 10-40's, coupons | 118 | .... | .... | .... | 118⅛ | .... |
| Currency 6's | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| New 5 per cents | 117 | .... | .... | .... | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| Western Union Tel | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | .... | 66⅛ |
| Quicksilver | 17 | .... | 16½ | .... | .... | .... |
| Pacific Mail | 20¾ | 20¾ | 19⅝ | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| Panama | .... | 129 | .... | 129 | .... | .... |
| Adams Express | .... | 103 | .... | 103 | .... | .... |
| Wells-Fargo Express | .... | 86¾ | .... | 86¾ | .... | .... |
| American Express | 61 | 61 | .... | 61 | .... | .... |
| United States Express | .... | 70½ | .... | 70½ | .... | .... |
| New York Central | 104⅞ | .... | 104½ | .... | 105 | .... |
| Erie | 15 | .... | .... | .... | 15⅛ | .... |
| Michigan Central | 46½ | 47 | 46⅝ | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Michigan Southern | 93 | 94¼ | .... | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Illinois Central | .... | .... | .... | .... | 96 | .... |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 94 | 94½ | .... | 94½ | 94¾ | .... |
| Chicago & North west | 40 | 40 | .... | .... | 40⅝ | 40 |
| Do. preferred | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 77 |
| Rock Island | .... | .... | .... | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| St. Paul common | 37½ | 36⅝ | .... | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Do. preferred | 63½ | 63½ | 63 | 64 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Wabash common | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 |
| Fort Wayne | 102 | .... | .... | 102 | .... | .... |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Union Pacific | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 63½ |
| Harlem | .... | .... | .... | .... | 136½ | .... |
| Hannibal & St. Jo | .... | 14 | .... | 14¼ | .... | 14 |
| Atlantic & Pac. pref | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 |
| Iron Mountain | .... | 20½ | .... | 19 | .... | 20 |
| C. C. & I. C | .... | .... | .... | .... | 48 | 48 |
| Missouri Pacific | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Missouri 6's | .... | .... | .... | .... | 105¼ | 105 |

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 112⅝.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $281,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $21,000. Clearings $23,000,000. Bankers bill quiet at 483½@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅝, with sales in the interim at 112¾. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds dull. Michigan Central sevens, Northwestern consolidated and Union Pacific firm; higher. State securities quiet. Ohio sixes of 1886 brought 115. Stocks opened strong and prices advance from ¼ to 1 per cent., with Michigan Central, Western Union and Lake Shore as the features. The market was somewhat weaker at the close and prices reacted from ¼ to 5 per cent. from the highest point of the day. The long sellers' options to-day were chiefly in Western Union, seller sixties, in this stock having been offered freely at a difference of from ¾ to 1¼ per cent. Transactions 122,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 46,000 Western Union, 4,000 Rock Island, 15,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 11,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

| STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 66¾ | St. Paul | 37 |
| Quicksilver | 15 | Do. preferred | 64 |
| Do. preferred | 26 | Toledo & Wabash | 23½ |
| Pacific Mail | 19⅝ | Do. preferred | 3 |
| Marlpose | 7½ | Ft. Wayne | 101½ |
| Do. preferred | 7½ | Terre Haute | 3½ |
| Adams Express | 103½ | Do. preferred | 13 |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 87 | Chicago & Alton | 36¼ |
| American Ex | 62 | Do. preferred | 104 |
| U. S. Express | 70½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 17¼ |
| New York Central | 110½ | Del. & Lack'wa | 107½ |
| Erie | 15 | Atlantic & P. Tel | 17½ |
| Do. preferred | 31 | Missouri Pacific | 63 |
| Harlem | 136 | Atlantic & P., pref | 23½ |
| Do. preferred | 175 | Indiana Central | 10½ |
| Mich. Central | 47 | Burlington & Q | 108 |
| Lake Shore | 94½ | Hannibal & St. Joe | 14¼ |
| Illinois Central | 96 | Do. preferred | 24½ |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 94½ | Union Pacific stock | 63½ |
| Northwestern | 40 | Central Pac. bonds | 107½ |
| Do. preferred | 77 | Union Pac. bonds | 104½ |
| C. C. C. & I | 48 | Do. land grants | 100¾ |
| N. J. Central | 97½ | Do. sink. fund | 91½ |
| Rock Island | 104½ | | |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 122½ | New 5's | 117⅝ |
| 5-20's, 1865, reg | 114½ | 10-40's, registered | 117⅛ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 115 | 10-40's, coupons | 118⅛ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 121 | Currency 6's | 127⅜ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 121¾ | | |

# The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

STATE BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 43 | Virginia, old | 32 |
| Tennessee, new | 41½ | Missouri 6's | 109½ |
| Virginia, new | 31 | | |

LONDON, May 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 104; 5-20 do '67, 106¾; 10-40's 107¼; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 12¾; preferred 21.

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes 105 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Gold 113@113¼. Sight exchange on New York 3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange 553.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 8, 1876.

The week opened with a moderate trade in most branches, and no very decided alterations in any respect. The receipts of produce are about the average volume, and the general condition of trade here seems to be steady, though not active. Merchants are generally expecting a moderate, though not heavy business, for the rest of the spring season, and hope that the season of summer quiet may not be so wholly stagnant as during the two last summers.

The movements in values are principally such as are caused by the progress of the season. Butter and eggs are lower, the latter especially having reached the lowest quotations in that article for a long time. Fresh fruits and vegetables also show a material decline from the high prices demanded for the first in the market. In provisions we note a shade lower quotations on lard in large packages but prices being otherwise unaltered we omit extended quotations of provisions for this issue. In groceries only changes were in foreign fruits; we reduce quotations on prunes and figs, and advance prices a shade on oranges and lemons. Petroleum was comparatively steady with an advance in crude of about 2½c, in other respects the market was steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,288 |
| Corn, bus | 1,083 |
| Wheat, bus | 360 |
| Barley, bus | 900 |
| Rye, bus | 230 |
| Oats, bus | 3,750 |
| Cheese, bxs | 220 |
| Butter, pkgs | 50 |
| Bacon, tcs | 492 |
| Potatoes, bus | 1,770 |
| Hay, bales | 225 |

The quotations given in the following report are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on elevator.

### Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The market is dull and nominal. We quote choice sound $4 75@5 25 per barrel; prime Allegheny $4 50@4 75; but are hardly quotable, being sold for what they will bring.

BEANS—Are sluggish and dull. We quote prime white navy at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market is easy with a decreasing tendency. We quote gilt-edged dairy at 26@28c; prime to good tubs 23@25c; fair 19@21c; common 15@17c.

CIDER—There is a fair trade. We quote at $5 50@6 per barrel for hard; sweet drinking, $8 00@12 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are steady at $14 00@15 00 per barrel for Cape Cod; sapply and quotations; $5 00 per crate.

CHEESE—There is an active market with liberal receipts and fair prices on all prime qualities. We quote New York Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory, 13½@14c per lb; new Ohio factory 11½@12c for choice; inferior to common factory grades are hardly quotable.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull and unchanged. We quote standard drums of currants are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy Ss, Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $7 50@7 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c per bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 per barrel.

GRAIN—There was a quiet but steady feeling. Wheat is steady in fair demand. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 36@1 38; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected $0 90@$1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 15@1 16; No. 1 do at $1 25@1 30. Corn was easier but not materially lower. We quote shelled at 59@60c for yellow; 58@59c for high mixed; 57@58c for low mixed. We quote car at 53@57c for prime yellow; 54@55c for mixed. Oats were steady. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@41c; prime white 45@46c. Barley is quiet and unchanged; quotations range from 75@81 00, as to quality; for choice feeding. Rye is quoted at 80@82c @ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c higher.

POTATOES—Continue dull and nominal, so far as business is concerned, but the few purchases of last year's potatoes being made only for consumptive requirements. We quote round lots on track nominally at 27@30c @ bushel for prime peachblows; 15@25c for mixed lots. Sales from store are generally at 30@35c for peachblows; 25@30c for Peerless. New Burmuda potatoes in dealer use at $3 50@4 00 per bbl. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

VINEGAR—Is in steady demand. We quote country stock 18@20c per gallon; best city make at 25c per gallon.

### Groceries.

The week's fair business in the staples of groceries at generally firm prices. Coffees continue to rule steady and firm, and the leading houses quoting standard brands of wat d a 23½c, while some other houses quote a shade lower. Sugars are very firm and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

| *Green Coffees.* | ₱ lb. | *Sugars.* | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 24 c | Standard A...10 @ | 10½c |
| Choice Rio | 23 c | Extra C...9¾ @ | 10c |
| Prime Rio | 22 c | Do. extra C...9¼ @ | 9⅝c |
| Good Rio | 21 c | Extra yellow | 9c |
| Ordinary Rio | 20 c | Yellow | 8½c |
| Java | 32 c | Franklin, B | 9¼c |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Cut Loaf | 11½c |
| Rio, in papers | 28@27½c | Crushed | 11½c |
| 24 grades do | 25 c | Powdered | 11¼c |
| Rio, in bulk | 24 c | Granulated | 10¾c |
| Java, in papers | 34 c | Good bar N. O. | 8½c |
| Java, in bulk | 33½c | Prime do | 9 c |
| *Teas.* | | Prime do | 9 c |
| Young Hyson | 45c@ 1 00 | Choice fair do | 9¼c |
| Gunpowder | 50c@ 1 00 | Fair to prime do | 9½c |
| Imperial | 50@ 90 | *Molasses.* | ₱ gall. |
| Japan | 35@ 60 | Strictly ch. N. O | 60c |
| Oolong | 35@ 80 | Prime do | 62@65c |
| Fancy | 1 00 | Good | 59c |
| Souchong | 35@ 75 | *Syrups.* | |
| *Starch.* | ₱ lb | Ex. white drips | 70@72c |
| Pearl | 7½@8c | Sugar drips | 60@65c |
| Silver glose | 8 c | Lower grades | 35@40c |
| Corn | 10½c | *Spices.* | |
| *Rice.* | | Cloves | 55 c |
| Choice Carlia | 7½@7½c | Aispice | 17 c |
| Patna | 7½c | Cassia | 33@35c |
| Rangoon | 6½c | Ginger | 20 c |
| Louisiana | 6½@7 c | Pepper | 19@20 c |
| *Soaps.* | | *Soaps.* | |
| Bl-earb, in kegs | 5 c | Irish soap, ₱ box | 4 25 |
| Bi-earb, in 10-lb pkgs | 6½c | S. B. Star, ₱ box | 5 75 |
| Bi-earb, in 1-pound pkgs | 7½c | Family soap, ₱ box | 3 50 |
| *Candles.* | | Gold do | 6 50 |
| Star, full weight | 17 c | Do. No. 1 | 5 50 |
| Stearine | 13½c | German mottled do | 7½c |
| Mould | 11@12 c | California, ₱ box | 4 20 |

FOREIGN FRUITS—Quite active demand. We note a reduction on prunes and Smyrna figs, while lemons and oranges are a shade advanced. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 12½@13½c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds—Languedoc 20c; shelled 28c. Filberts, Princess 27c; do Jordan 25c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, fancy, 18c; do layers 14c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges $5 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

### Wool.

The condition of the wool trade in this locality is wholly at a standstill so far, as no purchases have been made by the dealers, nor has any considerable portion of the new clip been offered as yet. The market is very much demoralized. The depressed character of the Eastern markets, and the losses sustained by dealers who carried any amount of last year's clip over till spring, have made them very cautious about how they take hold of the new clip. No quotations can be said to be established for this section for any yet. The present quotations at Boston indicate 35c as a top price for fine wools, and dealers are talking as if they thought that 30c would more justly represent values here. Farmers, however, are not willing to sell their wool at while before they compromise so heavy a difference. We do not, however, expect to see many sales above 35c outside of a few special orders for selections, which may be placed between 35c and 40c. The temper of the market is decidedly down hard, and low prices may be expected for the coming season.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The wool market has peddled along in an insipid way, the prices constantly loosing a fraction through the necessity of urging manufacturers to invest.

"The actual consumption of wool seems to be incredibly small, and, if there is any reliance to be placed upon the opinion of manufacturers, is likely to remain so until the Western clip is started and some definite idea of the future of wool obtained. It is useless to go on producing goods in the face of a wool market such as has ruled steadily for two years. Prices have dropped continually; temporary advances has been obtained, it is true, but the reaction have been greater than the gain, and on the whole a steady shrinkage in raw materials has sent goods towards the close of a season into the most disgusting plights.

"What was written last week stands quite true and quotable: 'If there is any change in the market it is downward. Ohio X and XX fleeces firm at 42c, and very fine long-stapled XXX would hardly bring more than 43½c. Michigan wools are still in demand and even a fraction lower. Super pulled moved slowly at 35c. Here and there a very exceptional lot brings a higher price. Fair pulled average about 35c, and are very slow at that.'

"California wools are very much neglected. The reports from the Pacific report considerable activity at the same prices as prevailed a month ago, but here there is a paucity to trade discouraging to those who expect to get their money back on their purchases there. A few odd lots of the new clip have been received, but as yet no settled price has been paid. Buyers go in on pacific on judgment, without reference to the market quotations. It is very rarely that a choice very slightly burry is offered here. The very choice fr c begs a customer at 22c. It would seem likely that 18@20 currency would be the average price for the average fair to good conditioned."

### Petroleum.

May 8.—There was a steady and firmer feeling throughout the day, notwithstanding the bearish vaticinations of the Titusville *Herald* given below. The improvement of 2½c in crude and a corresponding steadiness in refined are reported.

Crude—The market opened this morning with a quiet and firm tone at the following: Union, United and Conduit at 7½ asked. Soon after opening the firm feeling became more decided, and prices rapidly advanced to 8¼ bid. At that point it remained steady but with very few transactions until afternoon, when a further advance took place to 8¾ bid and 9 asked. Union and Conduit seem more in demand than United, with very little of either offering. We quote shipment at 9@9¼ and spot sales at 8¾. Shipment seemed more in demand than for some days.

REFINED—There was a steady feeling in sympathy with the crude market and prices showed considerable firmness and ruled a shade advanced. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 12½@13½c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds—Languedoc 20c; shelled 28c. Filberts, Princess 27c; do Jordan 25c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, fancy, 18c; do layers 14c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges $5 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

### Provisions.

Provisions dull and heavy. Pork $22 25. Bulkmeats and bacon nominal. Butter quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Flour firm; extra $4 75. Wheat steady. Penn'sylvania red $1 25; amber $1 40@1 45; white $1 60. Corn quiet but firm at 61¼@62c. Oats dull; white 46c; do. Iowa 46@46c. Western whisky quiet but steady at $1 12. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 28@29c; do Illinois 26c; do. Iowa 26@26c. Western extras 25@27c; firsts 23@25c. Cheese quiet at 12@12½c. Eggs firm at 15½@16c.

BOSTON, May 8.—Flour—Western superfine at $4 75. Wheat steady. Penn'sylvania red $1 50@1 60; white $1 60@1 70. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed at 61½@62c. Oats dull; white 40@45c; mixed 38@40c. Rye steady at $1 12. Butter quiet; New Hampshire and Vermont creamery 28@29c; do dairies 25@26c. Cheese quiet at 12@12½c. Eggs firm at 15½@16c.

BOSTON, May 8.—Flour—Western superfine at $4 75@5 00; common extras $4 50@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 00@7 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 25; Illinois $6 00@7 25; St. Louis $5 50@9 00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7 25@9 75. Corn—Mixed and yellow 62@63c. Oats—Mixed and white 46@50c; rejected 42@45c.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 26; No. 1 white Michigan $1 23½; extra white Michigan $1 23; No. 2 red June $1 24½; No. 3 red $1 12. Corn steady; high mixed held at 52½c; 53½c offered; seller May 53c; no grade 48½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 34½c; Michigan 35c.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Cotton and flour dull and nominal. Wheat firmer at $1 25. Corn quiet at 46c. Oats dull at 34@36. Barley quiet at $1 05@1 10. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $21 50. Lard—No market. Bulk-meats quiet at 7½@11@11¼c. Bacon quiet at 7½@12@13½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Cotton dull at 12c. Flour firm; extra $3 75@4 00. Wheat quiet at $1 12@1 30. Corn quiet at 45@50c. Oats firm at 37@42c. Rye dull and nominal. Pork $21 75 asked. Bulk-meats firm at 7@11½@11¾c. Bacon $12@12½c asked. Lard quiet at 12¾c. Lard quiet at 14@15c. Whisky steady at $1 07.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 03¾; do hard $1 21; No. 2 $1 05¾; No. 3 91½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 45½c; Michigan No. 2, 47½c. Rye firm; No. 1 66c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, seller May, 88c; No. 3 55c.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—California white wheat average 9s 6d@9s 10d; club 9s 10d@10s 2d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1 8s 1 d@8s 4d. Flour 25@28s. Corn 26@26½c. Oats 32@35s. Lard 57s. Cheese—American 41¾s.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Cotton quiet and easy at 11¾c for middling. Flour dull; supers to fancy $4 00@8 50. Corn firm at 55@57c. Oats quiet at 48@53c. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7½@11¾@12c.

OSWEGO, May 8.—Wheat firm; white Canada $1 48@1 50. Corn firm at 63c. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada held at 75c.

### Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton in fair demand at 12 7-16@12¾c. Futures closed steady at 12 7-16@12 13-32c; June 12 27-32@12 11-16c; July 12¾c; August 12 29-32@13 1-16c; September 13@13 1-32c; October 12 29-32@13⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton quiet at 6 9-16@6¾c. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,400 American.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Business continued quiet with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was rather more active. Cotton goods in moderate demand at former rates. Prints ruled quiet. Simpson's, Albion and Manchester ginghams unchanged. Some fancies are reduced 1c. Woolens quiet. A large jobbing house will offer Garner fancies at 37½c. A leading jobber will offer a line of Wamsutta fancies and robes at 45c.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scythia | May 16 | Liverpool |
| Lessing | May 11 | Hamburg. |
| W. A. Scholten | May 11 | Rotterdam. |
| City of Richmond | May 13 | Liverpool. |
| Erin | May 13 | Liverpool. |
| California | May 13 | Glasgow. |
| Donau | May 13 | Bremen. |
| Canada | May 16 | Liverpool. |
| Wyoming | May 16 | Liverpool. |
| Nevada | May 20 | Liverpool. |
| Weland | May 18 | Hamburg. |
| State of Indiana | May 18 | Glasgow. |
| Rhein | May 20 | Glasgow. |
| Germania | May 20 | Bremen. |
| Cornwall | May 20 | Bristol. |
| Navarino | May 20 | Hull. |
| Minnesota | May 24 | Liverpool. |
| City of Berlin | May 27 | Liverpool. |
| Queen | May 27 | Liverpool. |
| Idaho | May 30 | Liverpool. |
| Abyssinia | May 31 | Liverpool. |

FROM BOSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Siberia | May 13 | Liverpool. |
| Samaria | May 20 | Liverpool. |
| China | May 27 | Liverpool. |

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Bristol | May 11 | Liverpool. |
| Nederland | May 15 | Antwerp. |
| Ohio | May 18 | Liverpool. |
| Pennsylvania | May 25 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

### SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 8, 1876.

River 1 foot 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 64 at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 8, 1876.

River stationary; 5 feet. Weather fair; thermometer 66 at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 8, 1876.

River 4 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 8, 1876.

Weather cloudy and warm. River 4 feet 4 inches and falling. Arrived—Andes, Cincinnati. Departed—Express, Parkersburg.

[By Associated Press.]

CAIRO, May 8.—Arrived—Bes, St. Louis; Atlantic, New Orleans. Departed—Eddyville, Nashville; Atlantic, St. Louis; Bee, New Orleans. River 30 feet 6 inches and rising. Weather clear and cool; mercury 58.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chieftain | Donaldson | Geneva. |
| Elector | Abrams | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Boyd | Elizabeth. |
| Fontenelle | Brandt | St. Louis. |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chieftain | Donaldson | Geneva. |
| Elector | Abrams | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Boyd, Jr. | Elizabeth. |
| Mallie Ragon | Muhleman | Wheeling. |
| Salt Valley | De Wolf | Ironton. |

MONONGAHELA—Five feet two inches and falling.

### Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fannie Lewis—Carrie Brooks—Dravo, Parkin & Fortsmouth—Exchange—Kirker, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet two inches and falling slowly. The weather was warm and cloudy all day. Trade on the landing was fair.

THE Arkansas river was rising at last accounts.

THE steamer Bruno is offered for sale at Little Rock.

THE steamer Andes has for Pittsburgh 182 boxes of tobacco.

THE Arkansas river packets have resumed specie payments.

THE steamer Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, left for Ironton on time.

CAPTAIN WHITAKER left for Johnsonville, Tennessee, last evening.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. DAVIS is commanding the steamer Minnesota at present.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls the steamer Fontenelle a steam barge.

THE Mallie Ragon, Captain Muhleman, left for Wheeling with a good trip.

THE towboat Alice Brown arrived at Memphis with a tow of coal for that market.

PEACHBLOW potatoes are selling in the New Orleans market at 40@41 ₱ per barrel. Cheap.

PILOT GEORGE TRUNNEL, of Newport, is now collecting tolls on the Lawrenceburg ferryboat, Bessie Pearl.

ONCE more the iron steamer Carondelet will be used by the United States Marshal at St. Louis on the 15th.

A CORRESPONDENT is informed that the steamer United States was built March 1st, 1836, and registered 338 tons.

THE planters on the coast below Baton Rouge are very much encouraged at the prospects of their sugar crops.

THIRTY-two thousand dollars, subject to certain unknowns, are the price paid for the Carondelet Marine Ways.

THE fine passenger steamers on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE following boats are laid up at Cincinnati: Lily, Warner and barges, Fanchon, and iron steamer E. A. Woodruff.

THE Sioux City *Times* says: Commodore Coulson thinks there is every prospect of a busy season of river business.

THE towboat Smoky City arrived in New Orleans on Monday morning and left the same evening for Louisville with an empty tow.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is now for this city. She will receive as per advertisement in this day's COMMERCIAL.

THE sandbar in front of Upper Yankton is lengthening at the down stream end, but the channel still runs strong and deep on the Dakota side.

THE new steamer Sallie L. Carney, just completed at Nashville, makes 1 wood per hour, carries eighty tons, and will accommodate fifty-six passengers.

THE iron material for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bridge across the Cumberland river at Point Burnside is now being reshipped from Nashville over rail.

A SCHEME who has been on the Upper Mississippi says there are thirteen bridges and nearly one hundred steamboat landings between St. Louis and St. Paul.

COMMODOR W. J. KOUNTZ left for St. Louis last evening. He will attend to the finishing of the Mississippi Packet Company and will have her ready for business about the first of June.

A MONSTER—The *Sunday Leader* announces that the steamer engaged for Smythe's Excursion on the Monongahela river, being 15,000 tons larger than the Great Eastern.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* reports the sale of the Quickstep to Messrs. Dowling and Hancock, who will take her up the Ohio and have a new hull built for her in time for the fall trade.

FIVE dollars and fifty cents is the rate on tobacco from Nashville to New Orleans. There are three routes, viz: the railroad to Nashville and Chattanooga, Louisville and Nashville and the river.

THE popular packet Emma Graham, Captain Rose, will sail sharp at 4 o'clock this afternoon for departure for Cincinnati and way points on Wednesday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

THE regular Tuesday packet Andes, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure from Belaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:40 P. M. train from this city. The Andes is an A No. 1 boat in all respects.

THE fine light draught steamer Fontenelle, Capt. Paul L. Brown, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul on Thursday afternoon. Our old friend Wm. Fitzgerald, an old Pittsburgh, will be found in the office.

THE Grand Tower made the run from Helena to Memphis in six hours and, thirty-four minutes against a heavy current, and head winds. The first sixty miles were made in five hours. It is not necessary to say anything more.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain Kirker, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. She has a large freight list already with passengers and shippers. The clerks are the brothers Maddy.

W. H. BOPPINGER, Esq., General Agent of the Cunard and New Orleans packets, passed through this city accompanied by his bride. He says he desires to see Pittsburgh, and will do so when *en route* home after visiting the Centennial and New York.

HO! FOR THE MUSKINGUM.—The favorite packet Bessie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Marietta and Zanesville. This boat has excellent speed and superior accommodations. Our clever friend Pitman will be found on hand.

THE St. Paul *Press* says: There are indications that pleasure traveling on the Mississippi river this summer will be greater than for ten years past. This is the Centennial year—at least such an assertion has been made publicly somewhere—and everybody is going to do, vote a few weeks to pleasure and recreation, and you can get more of it for your money in a steamboat excursion than in any other way.

THE Mississippi Valley Transportation Company are about to give out a contract to build a first-class sternwheel towboat for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. As Pittsburgh is the only place they can build a first-class towboat, we suppose they will p

## CITY MATTERS.

**For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.**

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., May 8, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WIND. | | | | | |
| 7 A. M. | 29 765 | 60 | 83 | S. | Fresh | Lt. rain |
| 2 P. M. | 29 740 | 65 | 83 | N.W. | Fresh | Cloudy |
| 9 P. M. | 29 815 | 60 | 70 | N. | Fresh | Fair |

Mean barometer.....29.786 Highest thermom....73
Mean thermom.....62.7 Lowest thermom.....39
Rainfall.....04

### Reserves' Reunion.

The arrangements for the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, at Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, are about completed. The 7th of June being the day appointed for the meeting of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac, the occasion will be one of unusual interest, and there will doubtless be a large attendance.

### The "Reserve News Letter."

The fourth issue of that neat and spicy journal, the *Pennsylvania Reserve News Letter*, published in Monongahela City, by Colonel Chil W. Hazzard, is before us. In this is one of the most interesting papers for soldiers of the Reserve Corps that has ever been published, and its low subscription price—only one dollar per annum—places it within the reach of all. No member of the Reserves should be without the *News Letter*.

### A Practical Suggestion.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The Pennsylvania Railroad would like people to believe that they are doing wonderful things by reducing their rates on car lots to cities up in the New England States, while they say or do nothing about local rates. The rates published yesterday for Boston and Providence are less than they charge on the same class of goods from here to Altoona. If these people want to help this city, let them reduce rates to points that buy in this market.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

### The Centennial Opening.

There was a rumor current yesterday that it would require a special permit to obtain admission to the Centennial grounds on Wednesday. A gentleman in this city telegraphed to a prominent Philadelphian on this point and received the following answer:

The Centennial grounds will be open on Wednesday, the 10th, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Each main exhibition building, machinery hall and memorial hall will not be opened to the public until after the ceremonies, which will be concluded about 12 o'clock noon.

### The Centennial.

To-morrow at 11:41 A. M., corresponding with twelve o'clock in Philadelphia, 1-7-76 will be struck with one minute intervals between the numbers on all the gongs and bells of the fire department. Then single blows will be struck on the central bell alone at intervals of one minute until 11:56, when it will be struck on bells and gongs, the striking being so arranged that the last blow of the six will indicate 12 o'clock Pittsburgh time. The church, school and factory bells will also be rung, Hutchinson's Battery will fire a salute, and flags will be displayed in all parts of the city.

### Printing Contract Awarded.

The County Commissioners met yesterday and opened bids for printing five hundred copies of the Fire Marshal's report for 1875. The bids were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Herald Printing Company | $124 38 |
| Best & Scott | 95 00 |
| Moore & Nesbit | 138 91 |
| Stevenson & Foster | 133 00 |
| Nevin, Gribben & Co | 249 50 |

The contract was awarded to Best & Scott, who were the lowest bidders.

### Church Dedication.

The new edifice of the Sixth U. P. Church, Collins avenue, East End, was formally dedicated on Sabbath. The house and lot cost $40,000, and the building is a very elegant and commodious one. Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., preached in the forenoon, and Mr. Ewing followed with a historical sketch of the congregation. At three o'clock a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. C. McFarland, and in the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. J. M. Johnson, of the Fifth U. P. Church. There were large congregations present.

### Watch, Coat and Boots Stolen.

Mr. John Rogman, proprietor of the Union Hotel, in the vicinity of the drove yards, Allegheny, mourns the loss of his boots, his son Joseph a new dress coat, and Mr. Ernest Bliedt a watch valued at $20. It seems that a number of Forepaugh's circus men stopped at the Union Hotel, and on their departure on saturday the before mentioned articles were missing. The driver of one of the wagons is suspected, and a detective is on his track, who may succeed in capturing and bringing him back to answer for his misdeeds. The dining room bell was also stolen from the hotel.

### Base Ball Notes.

The Braddock and Neshannock clubs play to-day at New Castle.

The Wm. Moore, Base Ball Club has reorganized with the following players. D. W. Evans, c. c.; Latshaw, p.; Joan Werner, s. s.; John Barbour, r. s. s.; Hackett, 1st b.; L. Weif, 2d b.; D. Tobin, 3d b.; F. King, l. f.; H. Bowes, c. f.; Wm. Gilmore, r. f. Subs—D. Avery, J. Means. The officers are Z. Latshaw, Captain; John Barbour, Secretary; D. W. Evans, Treasurer.

The Neshannocks and Alleghenies play at Union Park to-morrow.

The Washington and Xantha clubs will struggle to-morrow at the grounds of the former club, near Little Washington.

### Returned from the Black Hills.

Messrs. Robert and Isaac Little, of Allegheny, who, with a party, started for the Black Hills about the middle of March, have returned from that country, and the accounts they give are not likely to encourage emigration to the alleged gold region. Isaac made the following statement to a reporter yesterday, in all of which he is corroborated by his brother Robert: "After reaching Yankton, Frank Faulkner met with an accident; he went out in the woods with his gun and returned with his eye injured severely, but not seriously. The rest of the party journeyed to the Hills, and he remained to doctor his eye. On our way we met a train of wagons returning, and were informed that the Indians had been following them for days. Upon reaching Rapid City, at the foot of Black Hills, we pitched our tents and supposed we had arrived without any expense. All around us were idle men going from one to another begging for enough out of our stay, those who could were returning home by the hundreds, and still new arrivals were coming in. The weather was very disagreeable, and when we left there were two feet of snow on the ground. Wonderful many hardships, but suffered no violence at the hands of the Indians. Bands of red men would invade our city at night and steal large herds of horses, grazing on the outskirts of the small town. No one has worked the hills since last fall. As to the finding of gold, I never heard of any being discovered, and during all our stay never saw a cent's worth of it found in commercial. We expended $350 each in taking the trip, and had we remained at home we would have been much richer. We were the only two of the Allegheny party who returned, as the others decided to face the Indians while there. We didn't file our right to a claim, nor did we work, for the simple reason that it was no use, as the work there would be doing labor for nothing. We honestly believe that the excitement over that region was created by agents sent out by traders and railroads to invite immigration. We don't want any more of it in ours, and would advise others to remain where they are."

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE STERRETT is holding court in Fayette county this week, and Judge Collier is absent in Washington on a visit.

Sneak thieves stole about $60 from the till of Brosi's saloon, on Carson street, South Side, Saturday night.

The St. Louis *Republican* gets the public printing, of that city, at the bid of one and a half cents per line.

The Allegheny Young Men's Republican Club met last evening, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The fourteenth battalion, N. G. P., will have a bat a ion drill by moonlight this evening, at Beilfield. East End.

The single scull race between Laybergerand Bulgy—free miles, for a purse of $50—will take place on Saturday on the Allegheny course.

Twenty new passenger coaches have been added to the rolling stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway for the Centennial season.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met this evening and approved a number of bills and then April pay roll, the latter amounting to $1,005 41.

At a meeting of Company "A," Duquesne Greys, held at the armory last evening, James K. Carmack was unanimously elected First Sergeant of said company.

There will be a meeting, on Thursday, of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, when it is expected some important changes will be made in the management.

John Griffin, barkeeper for Fannie Robertz, who was sent to the Workhouse by the Mayor, is about to apply for his discharge, though his company is not aware that any proceeding will be the same as in the Roberts case.

A. B. Boss, Sheriff of Blair county, arrived yesterday afternoon on the Pacific express, having in his custody twelve prisoners, sentenced to the Western Penitentiary from Blair county for various terms ranging from two to six years.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Gas Company, held yesterday, the following persons were elected: President, William Walker; Directors, R. Bell, Neill, Hay Walker, L. McIntosh, A. Lysle, A. McFarland, James Marshall, James McCutcheon, H. Bell, Boyle.

Eliza Burkhart was stabbed in the arm with a butcher knife, Sunday evening, during a free fight in a house in Patterson's row, South Side. The party who is charged with committing the act is a man named Edward Burkhart, a brother-in-law of the injured woman. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Officer Jerry Sarsfield, of Allegheny, was before the Westmoreland county Grand Jury yesterday, as a witness for the Commonwealth in the cases of Tompkins and Hall, charged with robbing and setting fire to the store of Ashbaugh & Say, at Leechburg, about three months ago. True bills have been found against the accused for larceny and arson.

Mr. Augustus Brandino, a Philadelphia merchant, was a passenger on the first train which left the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. As the train was leaving the depot Mr. B. had his arm, which was thrust out of the car window, fractured just above the wrist by coming in contact with a post. There was a surgeon on the train and he was dressed as soon as possible. The unfortunate passenger was *en route* to this city, having been summoned as a witness in a case to be tried in the Common Pleas Court.

Two daughters of Mr. R. Mecklbonny, of Baldwin township, have been missing since last Thursday week. Mr. McG., who is a widower, visited this city on that day, leaving the daughters and son at home. On returning he found only his son at home. He ascertained that his daughters, *one of whom is* over thirteen and the other *over fifteen*, had left home shortly after he had started for the city. Next morning he learned that they had gone to Dravosburg to stay with an aunt, but on proceeding there he ascertained that the aunt was not at home, and that the girls had stayed with a neighbor. The aunt started for the girls home next day, but from the time they were put on the train for the return trip nothing has been heard from them.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

**The Nation Trust Proposition Laid on the Table to Select, and Referred to Finance Committee in the Common Branch—Proposition to Borrow $300,000 to Complete the Water Works—Proposed Reduction of Salaries in the Fire and Police Departments, &c., &c.**

City Councils held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. The lobby was well filled with spectators, anxious to see what disposition would be made of the Nation Trust proposition.

### SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch Mr. D. Aiken presided. Mr. O'Neil called up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee from Allegheny Councils in reference to the water supply, and a connecting main between the two cities. Concurrent action was taken with Common Council in authorizing the appointment of the committee.

Mr. Bruce presented a petition from citizens of the East End, asking councils to take immediate action in reference to the bridge on Penn avenue and the approaches thereto. A resolution was appended asking for the appointment of a special committee. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Evans offered a petition for a change of grade on Sylvan avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Dr. Kerr presented a remonstrance of citizens to easements for a sewer on Thirteenth street, South Side. Referred.

FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shipton, of the Finance Committee, presented a resolution to refund overpaid taxes to Henry Rea and Wm. A. Lawton. Passed.

Also, ordinance No. 218, which was read a third time and finally passed. This ordinance provides for the issue of five per cent. bonds, instead of four per cents, in settlement of the old railroad indebtedness.

Also, resolution transferring $20,000 from Water Extension loan interest to firing department, to square an old loan. Passed.

Also, with negative recommendation, resolution to advance Martin Joyce, out of the Contingent fund, $5,000 on account of Eleventh ward school-house appropriation.

Also, with negative recommendation, resolution to advance C. Stutzenbach, out of the same fund, $1,315 on account of the grading of Barry street.

After discussion, the resolutions were referred to the City Attorney, to consult with the parties.

THE NATION TRUST PROPOSITION.

Mr. Shipton then informed the Council of the action had by the Finance Committee, relative to the proposition of the attorneys of the Nation Trust Company, for a compromise of the city's claim. He stated that the committee had declined to act on the proposition, and it was herewith laid before Councils. He would not read it, as it had been printed in all the newspapers. When the further ceremony Mr. Shipton moved to lay the proposition on the table.

Mr. Bruce moved to amend, by referring the paper to the Finance Committee.

The chair ruled the motion out of order, as a motion to lay on the table could not be amended.

The question was then taken on Mr. Shipton's motion, and it was carried by a vote of 34 yeas to 5 nays. So the proposition lies upon the table.

THE PROPOSED NEW LOAN.

Mr. McCandless, from the Water Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing a temporary loan of $300,000 for the completion of the new works. The ordinance also authorizes the Controller, under the direction of the Finance Committee, to issue obligations of the city, aggregating $300,000, in sums not less than $100 to $5,000 each, payable in twenty years. That said sum shall be borrowed upon the faith and credit of so much and such part of the assets of the city as shall be designated and set apart for that purpose by the Finance Committee, and shall be held and pledged as collateral security for the payment of said sum of money. That the interest shall be six per cent. per annum; and that the proceeds of the loan shall be exclusively applied to the completion of the Water Works.

The ordinance was referred to the Finance Committee.

The ordinance changing the name of old Point street to Fort street, was put upon its final passage, but failed for want of the constitutional majority—one vote being lacking.

A call of the house was then ordered, and showed that there was not a quorum present, whereupon the chair decided the body adjourned.

### COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 2:15 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

The call of the wards resulted in the presentation of the following: An ordinance for the change of location of Malden lane and petition for same; petition of Patrick Carroll for a remitting to one payment of taxes; resolution for an opinion of the City Solicitor as to the rights of the Inclined Passenger Railway Company on Fifth avenue; also a number of petitions for tax exonerations. All the above papers were referred to the proper committees.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Thomson, from the Street Committee, reported a resolution for a warrant in favor of Robert Ellis for $155, for balance due on a sewer drop on Forty-second street. Passed.

Mr. Thomson also presented the following:

An ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Garden street from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Miller street from Reed to Colwell streets. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Fort street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Duquesne way, from Fort street to Penn avenue. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Greensburg street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Second street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of First street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Duquesne Way from Fifth to Sixth street. Passed.

An ordinance granting the use of certain streets to the Pittsburgh and South Side Railway Company. Passed.

An ordinance opening Exchange alley from Parker's alley to Seventh street. Passed.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Smallman street from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street. Passed.

An ordinance for repairing Virgin alley from Smithfield street to Cherry alley. Passed.

The following ordinances were referred to the Street Committee: Granting to John D. Negley the right to erect weigh scales on Canal on street; for grading, paving and curbing Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second street; opening Forbes street from Boyd street to Fifth avenue; granting Cummings Liberty the right to contract a sidewalk on Oak alley; opening Twenty-third street from Josephine street to Sarah street; vacating an alley having Union alley; opening Knox avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line; for the reconstruction of a bridge from Lamont to Liberty avenue; for opening Second avenue from Wood to Smithfield streets.

SURVEYS.

The report of the Survey Committee was presented and received and filed. Also, the following:

An ordinance establishing grade for the west curb of Thirty-fourth street from Penn to Liberty avenue.

Mr. Flaherty proposed an amendment making the point of beginning at the intersection of the north curb of Liberty avenue instead of the south curb of Penn avenue.

The amendment was agreed to, and the ordinance was laid over to be reprinted.

POLICE.

Mr. Fox, from the Police Committee, presented the committee's report, which was received and filed. The report has been published.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. Foley, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented an ordinance amending the City Code relative to Board of Measurers. Passed.

Mr. Foley also presented an ordinance fixing the pay of members of the Fire Department, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution that the ordinance be referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners with the request that the Board report on the following questions: 1. The expediency of the reduction of the pay of members of the Department. 2. The graduation of the pay in accordance with the length of continued service and efficiency of a member; also, their reasons for their conclusions in full.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Neeb moved that the ordinance be referred to the Police Committee, making the point that the firemen were part of the police force. Lost.

Mr. Boucher moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Neeb moved to indefinitely postpone the motion to refer.

The yeas and nays were demanded, when the roll was called with the following result: yeas, 16; nays, 21. So the motion was lost.

The question then recurring on the motion to refer, it was carried.

Mr. Foley also presented an ordinance fixing the pay of the members of the police force, which, on motion of Mr. Thomson, was referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Hahn presented the report of the Monongahela Ward Committee, which was received and filed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Fox, from the Centennial Committee, presented a report, which was received and filed.

Mr. McClaren presented a resolution for reference to the appropriate committee, of thirty-fifth street by the improvement of Liberty avenue. Received and filed, and the Street Committee instructed to report to Councils on the ordinance in relation to the matter.

Mr. Thomson called up the ordinance authorizing the Gas Committee to enter into a contract with the East End Gas Company. The ordinance was passed finally.

Business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which the action of that branch was concurred in.

Mr. Neeb offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn to the 24th of June, they adjourn till the 11th of September, excepting meetings which may be called for extraordinary or special purposes. Adopted.

The circular from the attorney's of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company was referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Neeb, Fox and Hughes were appointed on the part of Common Council on the committee to confer with Allegheny Councils relative to a connection of the water works of both cities by means of a main across one of the bridges. Messrs. E. M. O'Neill and B. Darling were appointed on the part of Select Council.

Adjourned.

### Allegheny Poor Matters.

The Allegheny Council Committee on Poor Farm will visit the Home to-morrow. They desire to ascertain whether it is necessary for the Board of Directors to borrow $10,000.

The Committee on Home and Farm, of the Board of Directors, visited the Home yesterday for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred by Steward Grubbs against Superintendent Crane, of the insane department. It is understood that they suspended Mr. Crane until the case is looked into at a special meeting of the Board, to be held ere long. The charges are that Mr. Crane absents himself from the Home when he should be at his post.

Clerk McGonnigle received a letter yesterday from the poor authorities of Schuylkill county, stating that Wm. Smith, an insane stranger who was confined at the Home on the 12th of April, belongs to that county, and that the authorities there will send for him.

### Death of Aged Citizens.

We had occasion, a few days ago, to remark upon the unusual number of old citizens who were passing to the better land. Within the past forty-eight hours six more have been added to the list: Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, relict of the late William Dunn, died at her late residence, Nineteenth street, on Saturday, aged eighty-five. Mrs. Ann Carson, wife of William Carson, 46 Ohio street, Allegheny, died on Sunday, aged eighty-two. John Riddle, of Robinson township, died on the same day, in his eightieth year. Mrs. Jane Welder, of 32d Federal street, Allegheny, died on the same day, in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Eleanor Cunningham, Forty-fifth street, on the same day, in her sixty-ninth year, and Andrew Millen, of Bidwell street, Allegheny, on Saturday, in his sixty-ninth year.

### Suit for a Fee.

Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., has brought suit in Common Pleas No. 1 against the Board of Managers of the Reform School and Rev. R. N. Avery, late Superintendent of that institution, to recover a fee of $1,000 for services rendered as counsel of defendants in the recent Legislative investigation.

## IN COURT AT LAST.

**A Petition to Have the Election of the Board of Managers of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute Set Aside.**

After all the efforts made to compromise the difficulties growing out of the recent election of the stockholders of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, the Court, it seems, will have to settle the matter at last. Yesterday, a petition to the Court of Common Pleas, signed by a majority of the members, was presented, asking the Court, in accordance with the provisions of the law under which a charter was obtained, to set aside the election held in December last, on the ground of certain illegal acts then performed, of which the public was fully advised at the time, and concerning which a committee of the members, headed by John Dunlap, Esq., unanimously declared to be "most unwarranted and reprehensible." The Court is also asked in accordance with what the law provides, to name a time for a new election.

We give below a list of the life members who have signed the petition presented in court:

Park, Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, James B. Lyon, John E. Parke, Mansfield & Co., James Rees, John B. Ingham & Son, Armstrong & Bro., Excelsior Plint Glass Company, Reymer & Bro., Campbell B. Herron, J. C. Lewis, J. C. Patterson, Alex. McClure & Co., Pennsylvania Lead Company, Jacobus, Nimick & Co., Samuel Reynolds, M. B. Moorhead, Landaus & Mellon, Frank Laimbeer, Alfred Cravford Munty, Fleming & Bro., Chess, Smythe & Co., Byers, McClintock & Co., F. Gelmer, Thos. Walker, Jonathan Rhodes, Greenough, Remensnyder & Co., James Orr, William Peoples, Joseph Lambie, Bumham, Lemmon, Langfeld & Co., Anderson, Maxwell & Porter, Edward Armstrong, T. Aschutz & Son, Wm. C. Wilkins, Hopkin, Murphy & Co., Jos. Speer, Singer, Nimick & Co, James Hill & Co., Kopp & Vogelstein, Dalzell & Co., Samuel D. Bakewell, Wm. Miller, A. Hartupee, Gilliam Manufacturing Company, Hussey, Wells & Co., W. G. Johnston, J. S. Bissell, S. S. Marvin.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.**

The May term of this court commence i yesterday.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: Messrs. Adam D. Hancock, Washington county, on motion of Mr. Purviance, and W. C. Haus, of Sharon, Pa., on motion of D. F. Patterson, Esq.

Following is the trial list for the term:

United States vs. James McCloskey.

CIVIL CASES.

Joseph F. Williams vs. S. K. Kane & Co.; A. L. Goodhue & Co. vs. Thomas Dunlap, assignee; Andrew J. Stevens vs. Morgan Ketchum *et al.*; S. R. Peyson, assignee, vs. the Republic Insurance Company; vs. S. C. Thurlow; J. M. Kennedy, assignee of J. A. Frost, vs. the Live Oak, Boston and Globe Insurance Company; J. D. Chadwick, assignee of W. H. Denton, vs. John J. Carter; Edward Fox, executor, vs. Wm. Lochead (2 cases); George B. Clark vs. James Brown & Son; William Bates vs. Wm. Chapman; Stephens, Jane Loveland vs. J. E. Bonner *et al.*; Mercantile Insurance Company vs. S. G. Brown & Co.; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co. vs. Alexander Bradley *et al.*, administrator, (two cases); George Hoven vs. Lewis Hoeves & Orr; Rhodes & Co. vs. Vm. Beeson; Cleveland Rolling Mill Co. vs. Hannah, Mathias & Carroll, Adams & Co. vs. Frank Mc-Clain *et al.* administrator; John Hoy vs. the Lancashire Insurance Company; John Hoy vs. the Globe Insurance Co., of Chicago; H. D. Hall and wife for use vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; R. Stephens *et al.*, administrators, vs. the Farmers and Drovers National Bank of Waynesburg; S. Wiess & Co. vs. Joseph Jorden; R. J. Gould vs. the borough of Sharon; Singhaus & Bro. vs. W. H. Hall; Thomas F. Ramsey vs. the borough of McKeesport; J. M. Southworth and J. R. Wightman vs. T. C. Jenkins; Jacob Hasbach, assignee, vs. Thomas F. Scott.

SUITS IN EQUITY.

William Smith & Sons vs. James Marshall & Co.; John Wallace and R. Sparks vs. Berry, Blocker *et al.*; R. B. Kohns, assignee, vs. J. Gilchrist *et al.*; N. J. Keller vs. D. C. & E. R. Williams; N. J. Keller vs. P. M. Pfeil *et al.*; Samuel Nesbett and H. Graham vs. Dilworth, Porter & Co.; T. & S. Carnegie vs. Wm. C. Clarke; J. S. McMillin vs. Clark & McAleer; J. S. McMillin vs. Evans, Dallas & Gilmore; Mary Kernaghan vs. M. Thompson *et al.*

THE CASE OF JAMES MCLOSKEY.

The only indictment on the list is that of James McCloskey, the captain of the chartered towboat Tigress No. 2, who was indicted for manslaughter as a result of the explosion of the Tigress and the killing of the two Tarrs—father and son. The case had been brought in the United States District Court, and a true bill found by the Grand Jury of that court on Friday last. It was then decided to transfer the case to the State Courts, as was done on yesterday, District Attorney Reed stated that, although the case was the first on the list, it had not been formally certified from the other court, and that owing to the shortness of the time since the indictment the defense probably was hardly ready for trial. The case was then passed over.

A large number of the civil cases on the trial list were continued.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

D. C. McDonald, Allegheny city. Hearing of rule on assignee to show cause why the claim of D. Hendrie should not be rejected. Continued to the 20th inst.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, city. Order made for hearing on the petition to apply surplus funds to payment of labor and material, etc.

William B. McLean, bankrupt, city. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why assignee should not recover certain rent from Willis Doebler, Esq. Returnable the 16th inst.

Joseph N. McKinley, bankrupt, city. Leave granted assignee to sell real estate.

William Halderman, bankrupt, 1 Oil City. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

Jos. Hustin, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Assignee's return to petition for private sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

James H. Parker, bankrupt, city. Order made directing assignee to pay certain rents due.

Henry Kent, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 19th inst., instant, to restrain Jno. W. McKay *et al.*

John Hoon, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed absolute.

Mert & Isaacs, bankrupts, city. Rule granting discharge presented and confirmed absolute.

The following ordinances were referred to the Street Committee: Granting to John D. Negley the right to erect weigh scales on Canal on street; for grading, paving and curbing Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second street; opening Forbes street from Boyd street to Fifth avenue; granting Cummings Liberty the right to contract a sidewalk on Oak alley; opening Twenty-third street from Josephine street to Sarah street; vacating an alley having Union alley; opening Knox avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line; for the reconstruction of a bridge from Lamont to Liberty avenue; for opening Second avenue from Wood to Smithfield streets.

SURVEYS.

The report of the Survey Committee was presented and received and filed. Also, the following:

An ordinance establishing grade for the west curb of Thirty-fourth street from Penn to Liberty avenue.

Mr. Flaherty proposed an amendment making the point of beginning at the improvement at the north curb of Liberty avenue instead of the south curb of Penn avenue.

The amendment was agreed to, and the ordinance was laid over to be reprinted.

POLICE.

Mr. Fox, from the Police Committee, presented the committee's report, which was received and filed. The report has been published.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. Foley, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented an ordinance amending the City Code relative to Board of Measurers. Passed.

Mr. Foley also presented an ordinance fixing the pay of members of the Fire Department, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution that the ordinance be referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners with the request that the Board report on the following questions: 1. The expediency of the reduction of the pay of members of the Department. 2. The graduation of the pay in accordance with the length of continued service and efficiency of a member; also, their reasons for their conclusions in full.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Neeb moved that the ordinance be referred to the Police Committee, making the point that the firemen were part of the police force. Lost.

Mr. Boucher moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Neeb moved to indefinitely postpone the motion to refer.

The yeas and nays were demanded, when the roll was called with the following result: yeas, 16; nays, 21. So the motion was lost.

The question then recurring on the motion to refer, it was carried.

Mr. Foley also presented an ordinance fixing the pay of the members of the police force, which, on motion of Mr. Thomson, was referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Hahn presented the report of the Monongahela Ward Committee, which was received and filed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Fox, from the Centennial Committee, presented a report, which was received and filed.

Mr. McClaren presented a resolution for reference to the appropriate committee, of thirty-fifth street by the improvement of Liberty avenue. Received and filed, and the Street Committee instructed to report to Councils on the ordinance in relation to the matter.

Mr. Thomson called up the ordinance authorizing the Gas Committee to enter into a contract with the East End Gas Company. The ordinance was passed finally.

Business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which the action of that branch was concurred in.

Mr. Neeb offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn to the 24th of June, they adjourn till the 11th of September, excepting meetings which may be called for extraordinary or special purposes. Adopted.

The circular from the attorney's of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company was referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Neeb, Fox and Hughes were appointed on the part of Common Council on the committee to confer with Allegheny Councils relative to a connection of the water works of both cities by means of a main across one of the bridges. Messrs. E. M. O'Neill and B. Darling were appointed on the part of Select Council.

Adjourned.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

**Meeting of the Board of Directors—Trade With South America—The Board's Finances and Membership.**

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. Thomas M. Howe in the chair.

Mr. Charles Meyran presented a paper, from Mr. J. H. Miller, on the subject of narrow-gauge railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

Mr. John F. Dravo read a copy of the letter to the New Orleans Board of Trade in answer to one from the latter and previously published. Following is the letter:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1876.

*Cyrus Bussey, Esq., President New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor, under date of April 18th addressed to the President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, came to hand and was heartily received. The subject of your communication had already received the earnest attention of our Chamber and the importance of increased commercial intercourse with the Empire of Brazil, by the water and railroad lines of the Mississippi Valley fully recognized. I am in receipt of a letter from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce that the citizens of Pittsburgh are very deeply impressed with the growing importance of the trade and commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, and are ready to co-operate in all feasible measures to promote and advance these great interests. Your suggestions in reference to embracing a favorable opportunity to present this subject to the consideration of His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil during his visit to this country will be carried out by such measures, and in such ways as will best subserve the proposed purpose.

Yours truly, JOHN F. DRAVO,
Chairman of Committee on Railroads.

The action of the committee was indorsed.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Committee on River and Harbors was instructed to communicate with the Emperor Dom Pedro, through the Brazilian Minister, relative to trade via the Mississippi.

Mr. Meyran, Treasurer of the Board, reported since the last meeting of the Board he had entirely out of debt and has a surplus. The total expenses of the Chamber for the year are about $2,600. There are nearly two hundred members at ten dollars each.

The report was accepted.

Adjourned.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Rose Eytinge as "Rose Michel."**

The celebrated actress whose name heads this article, made her first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience last evening at the Opera House, appearing in her great creation, *Rose Michel*, this being her 185th impersonation of the character. The play is from the pen of Mr. Ernest Blum, of Paris, and was adapted in this country by J. Steele McKay.

The play clongs to the same French school as the "Two Orphans," has the requisite amount of sensation, a great deal of love and humanity, and an immense quantity of the true basis of a thrilling real life. Declamation is strewn powerfully, the plot is very original while the dialogue is elegant in diction. All have considerable to say, is respect, but intensely interesting, and teaches full-gracious morals. Few collections of sermons contain telling moral admonitions against the lust for gold, teach so forcible lessons on the beauty of humility, or discourse as eloquently on the boundless love of a mother for her child, as does this Rose Michel. Miss Eytinge is undoubtedly the best actress on the American stage, and one whose histrionic genius has not been perverted by the tinsel and glitter of theatrical plays in which the fashion of the times compels her to appear. Her acting is of a high